ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR THE YEAR

April 1, 1920 to March 31, 1921

00132874

CALCUTTA
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
1922

Price Rs. 3.

Agents for the sale of Books published by the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

IN EUROPE.

Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.

Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 68-74, Carter Lane, E.C. 39, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.

Bernard Quartich, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, London, W.

P. S. King & Sons, 2 & 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C., and 9, Pall Mall, London, W.

Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.

Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Str

W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London, E.C.

T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd., 1, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

Wheldon & Wesley, Ltd., 28, Essex Street, Lond

B. H. Blackwell, 50 & 51, Broad Street, Oxfor

Deighton Bell & Co., Ltd., Cambridge.

Oliver and Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh

E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin

Earnest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.

Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, Holland.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE Royal Asiatic Society.

Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta an

Newman & Co., Calcutta.

R. Cambray & Co., Calcutta.

S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.

B. Banerjee & Co., Calcutta.

The Indian School Supply Depôt, 3 Calcutta, and 226, Nawabpur,

Butterworth & Co. (India), Ltd., C

Rai M. C. Sarcar Bahadur & Sons, 90-2-A, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

The Weldon Library, 57, Park Street, West, Calcutta.

Standard Literature Company, Limited, Calcutta.

Lal Chand & Sons, Calcutta.

Association Press, Calcutta.

Higginbotham & Co., Madras.

V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras.

G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.

S. Murthy & Co., Madras.

Thompson & Co., Madras.

Temple & Co., Madras.

P. R. Rama Iyer & Co., Madras.

Vas & Co., Madras.

E. M. Gopalakrishna Kone, Madura.

Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay.

Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Bombay.

Sunder Pandurang, Bombay.

Gopal Narayan & Co., Bombay.

Ram Chandra Govind & Son, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

Poona.

chi.

Surat.

ad, Calcutta an

ir Kanun H

Proprietor, I

pore.

Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, M Lahore and Allahabad.

Rama Krishna & Sons, Lahore.

Supt., American Baptist Mission Press, Rang

Manager, the "Hitavada." Nag

S. C. Talukdar, Proprietor, Students and Cooch Behar.

A. M. & J. Ferguson, Ceylon.

Manager, Educational Book Depôts, N Jubbulpore.*

Manager of the Imperial Book Depôt, 63, Chauk Street, Delhi.*

Manager, "The Agra Medical Hall and Association, Ltd." (Successors to A Agra.)*

Supt., Basel Mission Book and Tract Mangalore.*

P. Varadachary & Co., Madu

Ram Dayal Agarwala, 184, Ka Allahabad.

D. C. Anand & Sons, Peshawar.*

Manager, Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow.

Maung Lu Gale, Proprietor, Law Depôt, Mandalay.*

* Agents for the sale of Legislative Department publications only.

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 01 February, 2020

BY Govt of India
10/6/22

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR THE YEAR

April 1, 1920 to March 31, 1921

1920-21 to 1923-24

132871

CALCUTTA
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
1922

00132874

List of Officers who held Political appointments in the Baluchistan Agency during the year 1920-21.

The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Sir Armine Dew, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.		Throughout the year.
Mr. F. W. Johnston, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.	Revenue and Judicial Commissioner.		*1st April 1920 to 22nd February 1921.*
Lt.-Col. H. Stewart, C.I.E.	Do.		*23rd February 1921 to end of the year.*
	Political Agent, Quetta		1st April 1920 to 6th September 1921, and again from 1st December 1920 to 4th March 1921.
Mr. H. D. G. Law, I.C.S.	Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner.		Throughout the year.
Mr. H. N. Bolton, C.S.I., C.I.E.	Political Agent, Sibi		1st April 1920 to 8 h April 1920.
Lt.-Col. A. L. Jacob, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E.	Do.	Kalat (held charge of the current duties of the office of the Political Agent, Chagai and Sarhad, in addition from 13th April 1920 to 2nd January 1921).	Throughout the year.
Lt.-Col. E.B. Prideaux, C.S.I., C.I.E.	Political Agent, Sibi		1st June 1920 to 20th July 1920.
Major R. H. Chenevix Trench, O.B.E.	Do.	Zhob.	19th July 1920 to end of the year.
Major D. L. R. Lorimer, C.I.E.	Do.	Loralai	1st April 1920 to 6th September 1920.
Lt.-Col. T. H. Keyes, M.G., C.I.E.	Do.	Sibi	3rd January 1921 to end of year.
Major W. G. Hutchinson, O.B.E.	Do.	Chagai	1st April 1920 to 12th April 1920.
	Do.	Quetta	5th March 1921 to end of year.
Major C. T. Daukes, C.I.E.	Do.	Loralai	14th March 1921 to end of the year.
Major H. C. Hunis, O.B. E.	Do.	Zhob	1st April 1920 to 18th July 1920.
Mr. C. P. Skrine, I.C.S.	Do.	Chagai	3rd January 1921 to end of year.
Mr. J. H. Davies, I.C.S.	Assistant Political Agent, Quetta.		1st April 1920 to 9th September 1920.
	Assistant Political Agent, Kalat.		10th September 1920 to 22nd February 1921.

Captain H. W. C. Robson, I.A.	Assistant Political Agent, Loralai (held charge of the duties of Political Agent, Loralai, in addition to his own duties from 6th September 1920 to 21st November 1920).	1st April 1920 to 21st November 1920.
	Political Agent, Loralai .	22nd November 1920 to 6th January 1921.
	Under Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner.	10th January 1921 to end of the year.
Captain C. E. U. Bremner, M.C., I.A.	Assistant Political Agent, Sibi.	1st April 1920 to 8th April 1920.
		1st June 1920 to 20th July 1920.
		3rd January 1921 to 12th February 1921.
	Political Agent, Sibi .	9th April 1920 to 31st May 1920. 21st July 1920 to 2nd January 1921.
Captain B. Stuart Horner, I.A.	Under Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner.	19th April 1920 to 15th November 1920.
	Assistant Political Agent, Loralai.	22nd November 1920 to 8th March 1921.
Captain R. G. Hinde, I.A. .	Assistant Political Agent, Mekran.	2nd June 1920 to end of the year.
Captain C. G. Snelling, I.A. .	Assistant Political Agent, Zhob.	2nd January 1921 to 11th February 1921. 20th March 1921 to end of the year.
	Assistant Political Agent, Sibi.	15th December 1920 to 19th December 1920.
Captain W. F. Campbell, I.A.	Assistant Political Agent, Quetta.	16th December 1920 to end of the year.
K. B. Nawab Sir Mir Shams Shah, K.C.I.E., I.S.O.	Political Agent, Quetta .	7th September 1920 to 30th November 1920.
K. B. Sharbat Khan .	Assistant Political Agent, Zhob. Political Agent, Loralai (held charge of the duties of the Assistant Political Agent, Loralai, in addition from 9th March 1921 to end of the year).	1st April 1920 to 31st December 1920, 7th January 1921 to end of the year.

Mr. J. W. N. Cumming	Under Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner.	16th November 1920 to 10th January 1921.
K. B. Seth K. P. Kaikobad	Assistant Political Agent, Jhalawan and Las Bela. (Held charge of the current duties of the Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, in addition from 23rd February 1921 to end of the year).	Throughout the year.
K. B. Sardar Mir Ahmed Khan.	Assistant Political Agent, Kalat.	1st April 1920 to 15th December 1920.
	Assistant Political Agent, Quetta.	10th September 1920 to 15th December 1920.

Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for the year April 1, 1920 to March 31, 1921.

PART I.

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

Last year's report ended on a note of doubt and anxiety. The tranquillity of the Province seemed to be threatened on every side. The peace with Afghanistan had proved to be no peace but a truce during which each side was watching the other with alert interest and of which Afghanistan seemed to be taking full advantage to foment trouble along the whole of our border land with the apparent intention of making the resumption of friendly relations impossible. It seemed not unlikely that the two countries might at any moment drift into a war which would have involved Baluchistan once again in all the misery, waste and perplexity from which it was slowly trying to recover; and which would have still further postponed the return of the conditions essential for the progress of Civil Administration.

At the same time the clouds of political and religious unrest which were overhanging India—and especially Sind—were beginning to throw their shadow over this Province. What was to be the outcome of these movements in India; how far they would affect Baluchistan; whether the good sense and conservatism of the people would withstand the strain—these questions, of such moment to the welfare of Baluchistan, remained to be answered at the beginning of the year with which this Report deals.

It is possible now to look back upon these misgivings with a profound satisfaction that they did not come true; that the Province has so far escaped the dangers which threatened it.

But things might easily have turned out otherwise. As the brief summary of the year's history which follows will show, the Province had first to pass through times of much anxiety.

1.—Border Affairs.

The situation on the border in Spring 1920.

Mention was made in the last year's Political Summary of the disturbed condition of the Frontier districts in the spring of 1920 which was due to the uncertainty of our relations with Afghanistan and our failure to effect any settlement with Waziristan. The raids in Zhob, Hindu Bagh and Barshore which were encouraged and assisted by Afghan officials in the most open manner, were the first signs of the unrest and tension. Early in April 1920 a further disturbing element in a situation which was already quite bad enough was furnished by the arrival at Kandahar, as Governor, of S. Abdul Quddus, the notorious fanatic and anglophobe. The friendly relations which had existed between us and his predecessor, the Loinab, gave way to ill-concealed antagonism. The reinforcement of Spin Boldak—the fort immediately facing Chaman which was then lightly garrisoned—followed by the appointment to an influential position in Boldak of Khairo Jan, Achakzai, a criminal and absconder from British territory, had a significance which was not lost on the people; and which largely discounted any good effects which might have been expected to follow from the conversations which had recently begun between British and Afghan delegates at Mussoorie. At this time the people's instinctive understanding of the Afghan psychology kept them sane and stood the administration in good stead.

The kidnapping of Muhammad Umar, April 18, 1920, and subsequent unrest.

Such was the situation in Baluchistan when on 18th April 1920, an incident* occurred which had profound consequences. On that day 12 armed men from over the border surrounded the village of a leading Alkozai, named Muhammad Umar, two miles east of Chaman, and carried him off to Boldak along with one son and a guest. They were all subjected to the most cruel treatment to the effects of which the guest very soon succumbed. That this provocative act was done at the instigation of Khairo Jan and with the full complicity of the Afghan officials at Boldak admits of no

* For full details see report of this occurrence in Appendix I.

doubt. This was followed by an outbreak of intensive raiding activity all along the border. One party of raiders entered the Hindubagh area; another kidnapped some men from a village near Gulistan; a third entered the Barshore valley where they encountered and had a stiff fight with some of our troops. The object of this well organised series of raids and outrages was obviously to cause us trouble and arouse general excitement. Synchronizing as they did with other provocative incidents on the North-West Frontier they were part of a systematic design which the Afghans had evidently formed with the object of seeing how far they could go. At the worst they would cause us much embarrassment and force our hand; at the best they might pave the way to their raising the standard of *Jehad* on the borderland and help the Khilafat party, who had begun to give trouble, to start a widespread revolution in India. Immediate steps were taken to deal with the Muhammad Umar incident. All Afghan subjects in Chaman were promptly arrested and brought to Quetta. The General Officer Commanding, Baluchistan District, moved up large numbers of troops to Pishin, Gulistan and Chaman where heavy artillery was also concentrated with all speed. The Agent to the Governor-General at once wrote to the Governor of Kandahar, asked for an explanation of this flagrant act of hostility, and demanded the immediate return of the kidnapped men.

Settlement of the Muhammad Umar affair.

It was realised everywhere that the kidnapping of Muhammad Umar was an act of deliberate aggression, a challenge, and an insult. The unhesitating answer which had been given completely took the wind out of the sails in Kandahar. Tribesmen were hastily summoned to Boldak to defend it against attack; crowds of enraged Afghans, relations of the prisoners, bombarded Abdul Quddus with petitions and reproaches. The moral effect of winning a game of this sort is always in exact proportion to the magnitude of your opponent's stake. After some evasion Muhammad Umar was sent back. The incident was closed. But the effect was enormous. The Afghans who had lost this hand, lost the whole game. Their prestige suffered a complete eclipse for the time being.

One of the most satisfactory features of the whole affair was the admirable behaviour of the British section of the Achakzai tribe during this anxious time, when troops were

being concentrated in their midst and the frontier was in a state of tension and uncertainty. Afghan by race, the Achakzais nevertheless showed themselves at this time British in sympathy: they kept their head, gave material assistance to the Political authorities, and showed what can be achieved by sympathetic management and close political control to win over to our side tribes whom race and religion both call the other way.

May 1920. The situation suddenly improves.

The Afghans' diplomatic reverse over this affair seemed to be the turning point in the history of this anxious time. Raiding parties actually in the Province or reported to be collecting for attack seemed to melt away into thin air. In Kandahar considerable nervousness of direct action on our part replaced the ostentatious bellicoseness of a short while back. Abdul Quddus was said to be suddenly turning pacifist in his old age, and to be giving out that the Mussoorie conversations, which had been suspended as a result of the Muhammad Umar incident among others but which had since been resumed, must assuredly end in a peace treaty. At the same time the situation in Waziristan seemed to have lightened.

For some time to come, however, there was cause for anxiety and vigilance. Towards the end of May the Turkish Peace Terms were published. No one knew or could guess how India—extremist India—was going to act. The Afghan officials in Kandahar no less than the delegates in Mussoorie were carefully watching the situation as it developed from day to day.

In June there was a slight recrudescence of raiding in Zhob, and an Indian revenue official was unlucky enough to fall into the hands of some of the outlaws. He was promptly taken across the border; and there he was kept by one petty Afghan official after another, in spite of every endeavour on the part of Government to secure his release, for four months. This unfriendliness was repeated two months later in the case of an officer of the North-Western Railway, Mr. G. E. Scriven, who was kidnapped by raiders from Kundi (a station on the Duzdab Extension Railway near the Afghan border) and taken into Afghanistan at the end of August.

August 1920. The Kundi Raid and kidnapping of Mr. Scriven.

The circumstances of this raid need not be narrated here at much length. They have only local significance. The raid it is believed was organised by one Khan Bahadur Shakar Khan, M.B.E.,* a leading Jamaldini of the Chagai district who had made much money out of camel contracts on the East Persia line of communication and had crossed the border into Afghanistan a short while before apparently out of disgust at his brother's arrest on a serious criminal charge in Quetta City. The raiders did a great deal of material damage to railway property at Kundi, murdered some Hindu shopkeepers, seized considerable loot, and in particular kidnapped Mr. Scriven, the Executive Engineer of the Railway, apparently with the object of using him as a lever to secure the arrested man's release. Mr. Scriven who had been wounded and suffered much ill-treatment on the way was taken to Kandahar and handed over to the Afghan officials there. He reached Kandahar on the 26th September.

The continued detention in Afghanistan of the Naib Tahsildar, and the fact that Mr. Scriven was not immediately permitted to return to India but was kept in custody—albeit honourable custody—in Kandahar had for a time an extremely bad effect throughout the Province where such grossly unfriendly conduct—amounting to defiance—on the part of high Afghan officials was not understood. Shakar Khan, over the border, spent his time and his money in forming a lashkar from the Barech tribesmen of Shorawak with the deliberate object of raiding British territory. And just as the Muhammad Umar incident had been followed by an epidemic of raids, so the detention of Mr. Scriven in Kandahar coincided with an outbreak of small raids in the Pishin district in October which necessitated the employment of temporary levies along the Afghan border in the Quetta sub-division, and to guard the passes in the Pishin sub-division. The temporary unrest which necessitated these special precautions did not last long however. On the 26th October both Mr. Scriven and the Naib Tahsildar were sent back to Baluchistan with full honours by the Kandahar officials; and with their return the long period of mutual suspicion and distrust seemed definitely to have ended. Thus another hand in the game had been won. In this case by ordinary diplomatic action, in the incident at Chaman by a

* His titles have since been forfeited.

show of force, the Afghans had been compelled to acknowledge themselves in the wrong. The leading Sardars and people of the Province were well satisfied at the outcome of these events which gave them added confidence in the strength of the Government.

Autumn 1920. The border settled down generally.

From that time till the end of the year a change for the better came over the frontier situation. There was a notable freedom from raids in the Zhob and Hindubagh areas. While preparations were being made for the departure of the British Mission, which is now in Kabul, the Waziristan force was entering on a peaceful occupation of Southern Waziristan. Co-ordinating with the troops north of the Gomal a military force from the Baluchistan district occupied, without any opposition, the posts of Brunj, Safi, Mir Ali Khel, and Moghulkot, north of Fort Sandeman, which had remained empty since the disastrous retreat of the South Waziristan Militia from Wano nearly 18 months before. At the same time the old Zhob Militia has slowly but steadily been built up again into an irregular Corps of levies organized on entirely different lines. The old Corps had been altogether too highly organized, and its objects misconceived. It was regarded as a subsidiary military force. Drill, discipline, uniform, training had been introduced, which were foreign to the whole spirit of the rough tribesmen who formed its rank and file. Standards of efficiency were set up which were neither desirable nor capable of achievement in an irregular Corps, and which robbed it of what was much more important, initiative and mobility. In the end it was neither one thing nor the other: it had all the defects of a body of irregulars and none of the virtues of a regular regiment. The old cloth of tribal service could not stand the new garment of efficiency which had been sewn on to it. The object now aimed at is to have a homogeneous body of men irregular in fact as well as in name, loosely disciplined but mobile, incapable of forming fours but thoroughly acquainted with the country and the people, able to move as rapidly and silently as the raiders they are out to catch, and to be equally independent of elaborate supply arrangements. The tribes who proved failures in the 1919 debacle have been removed, and their place taken by Brahuis and Baluchis. There is still a large number of Orakzais in the Corps. But as time goes on it is hoped that this

Reorganization of Zhob Militia and Tribal Scouts.

foreign element will disappear and the Zhob Levy Corps be composed entirely of men of the Province. Already the Political Agent is able to report that the Baluchistan tribesman now predominates. There is no necessity for a body of foreign mercenaries in Zhob; the tribesmen of this Province are quite capable of defending the country themselves from petty raids, of giving confidence to the people, and intelligence to the military—which is the rôle of the new Corps. Great care will be needed in the selection of officers, in the composition of its various units, and in its training on the lines laid down. If this care is shown, and if the essential nature of the Corps is not forgotten, the experiment should be justified. Its success will mean yet another extension of the Baluchistan system—the identification of the people with the defence of their own country, and their responsibility for its welfare. It is with this same object that the system of tribal scouts along the border has been largely extended for the purpose of acting not so much as an outer line of defence but as the eyes and ears of the Levy Corps and the civil authorities.

Early months of 1921. The situation remains satisfactory.

During the first two months of the year 1921 the border districts were extraordinarily free from trouble. The presence of the British Mission in Kabul had a tranquillizing effect upon our border which was most significant. There was a complete cessation of raids in Zhob; many outlaws long supposed to be irreconcilable began to come back and settle down in their old homes, the deserters and bad characters who still remained had perforce to sit idly on the other side of the border waiting for permission to come across and ply their trade. Shakar Khan too, with 100 men or so whom he was paying to do mischief to us, was in Shorawak immobilized; for he had been definitely forbidden by the Afghan authorities to raid in British territory while the peace negotiations were in progress. The lull was broken, as the Political Agent, Zhob, reports, by a determined raid on March 1st on the Hindubagh Chromite Company's camels. But generally it may be said that when the year closed things were quieter along the frontier than they had been for a long while past. And there was every hope that they would remain so for the Afghan Government seemed genuinely anxious to come to a friendly agreement with us, they had at any rate given unmistakable proof of their desire not to

prejudice the chance of a satisfactory settlement by indulging in the intrigues and hostile propaganda which had characterized their behaviour in the earlier part of the year.

A word of warning.

It is devoutly to be wished for the sake of the Province that this mood and these intentions may prove to be enduring, and that the outcome of the deliberations between the two Governments and of the earnest and patient endeavours of the British Mission at Kabul to find a satisfactory basis of mutual understanding may be a treaty of sincere friendship. With a settlement of our relations with Afghanistan will come, it is hoped, a solution of the Waziristan question, and an end to the embarrassing uncertainty which has for long delayed the return of normal conditions in Zhob. But while there is ground for hope it is necessary to guard against too sanguine an optimism. The history of the past two years has taught us only too clearly that the peace of these frontier tracts is a precarious thing liable to be very quickly and very rudely upset. The factors upon which the future depends the upshot of the Kabul Mission, the manner in which it is interpreted by the tribes and the nature of the settlement with Waziristan, are still uncertain.

The Sarhad and Persian Baluchistan.

To turn to the Western boundary. Beyond a few raids on the military transport of the East Persian line of communication in the neighbourhood of Duzdab, and the Kundi affair which has already been described the western border gave no trouble during the year. The Sarhad has remained absolutely quiet. The Baranzais in Bampur have continued steadily to build up their power, gradually absorbing the petty chieftains of Persian Baluchistan ; and have been too busy in this occupation to give any trouble to us as yet. But the withdrawal in the autumn of the troops along the lines of communication entirely alters the outlook, opening up, as it does, the question of the defence of the Nushki Duzdab Railway and with it the difficult problem of our future policy in the Sarhad which is still under our administrative and political control. Early in the year 1921 the coming to power at Tehran of a Government which soon proved itself to be efficient and popular and which had all the appearance of stability seemed to provide the most obvious and the

The problem of its future.

most satifactory answer to the perplexing question. For every reason it is greatly to be desired that the responsibility for controlling this portion of Persia should be transferred as soon as possible to the proper authority—the Persian Government. Already there are signs that the Persians are prepared to make a beginning of the task of Government in this outlying portion of their country, for the administration of the Persian Customs in Duzdab is being strengthened and an attempt is being made to assert strict control over the imports and exports along that portion of the Nushki Extension line which runs in Persian territory. These are most welcome signs, and the Political Agent, Chagai, who has still some political authority in Mirjawa and Duzdab, has been instructed to assist the Persian Customs officials in any way he can.

Reduction of Sarhad Levy Corps, and relaxation of our hold over the Sarhad.

At the end of the year under review the Government of India decided that the Sarhad Levy Corps which, with a small military detachment, helps to maintain the position in the Sarhad which was forced on us by the action taken in 1916 as well as to protect the railway line, should be reduced in strength; and that our political commitments should be narrowed down as much as possible against the day when the country can be handed back to the Persian Government. The immediate effects of this relaxation of our hold on the Sarhad remain to be seen. Till there is something like a stable and efficient Government to take our place the inevitable result of a too hasty withdrawal of our influence will be unrest and turmoil. The situation will have to be carefully watched. Fortunately the means of protecting Baluchistan from the ill-effects of disturbance in the Sarhad and Persian Baluchistan have always lain to our hand. If their authority is strengthened by us the Kharan Chief in the North and the Gitchki Sardars to the South are well able, with our backing, to control the situation over the border where their influence is considerable and to keep any unrest away from this Province. The possibility of such unrest affecting Mekran makes it all the more gratifying that the long deferred and urgently needed improvement of the pay of the Makran Levy Corps has at last been sanctioned. It has never been more necessary that there should be a contented and efficient body of men in this Corps in Makran. No one can ever

The Makran Levy Corps.

say when they may not be called upon suddenly to carry out duties of the utmost importance. They are the only disciplined and armed force we have along the Persian border line and in fact in the whole of the Kalat State; and it is satisfactory to read in the Commandant's report that recruitment is brisk and the Corps well up to strength.

The question of the Nushki Duzdab Railway.

At the same time the question of the Nushki Duzdab Railway will probably have to be considered afresh in the light of the rapidly changing conditions. Indeed the questions which suggest themselves are too obvious to be ignored. The railway to Duzdab was essential for the supply of our troops along the East Persia Line of Communications. Those troops no longer exist. It was essential for the maintenance of our political authority in the Sarhad. That authority is being reduced, and at some date will most assuredly have to disappear. Meanwhile so long as that exposed line of railway exists, pushing forward into foreign territory, political and military strength in the Sarhad are absolutely necessary for its proper protection. The vicious circle must be broken somewhere. The question of the future of this railway extension has many far-reaching aspects—commercial, political and strategic—which cannot even be suggested here. The answer will depend on considerations of Imperial rather than Provincial policy. But the solution will profoundly affect Baluchistan whose position as the gateway of India on the side of the Middle East has been so entirely altered by this bridging of its ancient barrier—the Chagai desert.

2.—Internal Affairs.

Internally the record of the year in Baluchistan was one of steady progress in spite of greatly disturbing conditions. In regard to Border affairs, as the narrative in the preceding section shows, the period of greatest strain was the early spring after which, with the exception of a brief period of embarrassment in the autumn, the situation grew steadily easier as time went on and our relations with Afghanistan improved. In the matter of the internal condition of the Province the course of affairs was somewhat different being influenced by another set of conditions, namely, the current of politico-religious movements in India. These movements reached their maximum of intensity in the summer and had only just begun to be felt

when the year begins. It was a most fortunate thing that the time when the agitation and political excitement in India were at their worst was also a time when the Province was not distracted by anxiety in regard to the peace of the border and was thus the more able to resist the dangerous disease.

Unrest in India in the spring of 1920.

The early spring saw the growth of a spirit of unrest all along the Sind border. The mere propinquity to Baluchistan of Islamic propaganda in the neighbouring Province was enough to constitute a menace to the loyalty and steadiness of the Muhammadan tribes living along the border. But, in addition, it is abundantly clear that deliberate attempts were made by the leaders of the Khilafat movement to capture Muhammadan opinion in Baluchistan – a Province whose aloofness from and lack of sympathy with such movements in India was a constant grievance with political and religious leaders in Sind.

Loyalty of the Province.

When these movements began, early in May, the Muhammad Umar incident already referred to had just closed. The firm line taken by the Administration and the decisive setback to Afghan influence had had an excellent effect throughout the Province which had now full confidence in the power of Government to resist any aggression. At an informal public meeting which the Agent to the Governor-General held in Quetta at the beginning of the month, and at which the issues were put to them plainly, the leaders of all shades of opinion came forward and offered Government the loyal service and help of themselves and their people. The general feeling expressed was that the people were well able to manage their own affairs in their own way and were prepared to trust the Administration to the full. In face of this the reported intention of the Sind Khilafat leaders, which is believed to have been announced at a meeting held in Jacobabad, that they would hold their next meeting in Quetta caused little alarm. The threat did not materialize (it was perhaps as well for the Khilafatists that it did not) —but the fact that it was made is significant.

Early summer. The propaganda intensifies.

Towards the end of May the Turkish Peace Terms came out. The effect on the Province was quite inconsiderable; but in Sind the agitation became more intensive and the propaganda more deliberate. Emissaries were sent

through the Marri and Bugti country with the object of stirring up a naturally fanatical people. They were impossible to catch and passed through the country without much molestation. There was a danger that this insidious propaganda, coupled with the open disaffection preached at Jacobabad and Larkana and other places close to the Province, would achieve its purpose; for the Muhammadan tribesman has a superstitious dread of the Mulla and his threats of excommunication. As the Bugti Nawab himself observed in a letter which he wrote at this time to the Agent to the Governor-General "The Sind frontier has become far more dangerous than the Afghan frontier."

Midsummer. Situation in India at its worst. Effect on Baluchistan.

The situation in India was now (June and July) becoming very much worse. The non-co-operation and Hijrat movements had been started; industrial unrest was rife; the Mussoorie Conference was dragging on without any apparent result. An atmosphere of suspense and anxiety prevailed in Baluchistan and at the back of people's minds was the thought that there might be a general rising in India any day. The leaders of the people, however, kept their head. The most fanatical tribes, such as the Rinds, showed no signs of disaffection even in August—perhaps the worst month in the year—when the excitement and alarm caused by the sensational "Hijrat" from Sind threatened to spread over the Province. The journey of the now famous Special Muhajirin train which left Larkana for the Punjab towards the end of July had acted—in the words of a Muhammadan official of this Province—as "a trumpet call in the remotest corners of India, all the more dangerous because it was *the sense of honour* of the people which was involved." It is in the highest degree fortunate that this party of Muhajirin did not take the more direct route to Afghanistan through Quetta. It is impossible to doubt that the effect on an impressionable people very easily touched in that same 'sense of honour' would have been disastrous. As it was, even Larkana was too far away to affect the people of Baluchistan whose answer to the 'call' was characteristic. When the Hijrat movement was in full swing a leading Muhammadan non-official was asked how the people generally regarded the movement. His reply was that those who were not quite indifferent were profoundly relieved that they did not have to join so inconvenient a pilgrimage. Letters and messages

came to Baluchistan from all over the Frontier urging friends and relations to leave the country and cross over into Afghanistan. Even to these appeals the people, with the exception of a mere handful of malcontents from the Sibi district, turned a deaf ear.

At the same time there were renewed endeavours from outside the Province to spread political and religious propaganda in Baluchistan. Pirs from Sind and politicians from the Punjab kept coming into Quetta during the summer months in most cases to leave hastily a country where they found the agitator had very little honour. One of these emissaries, after a tour in the Marri Bugti country, was so doubtful of his reception in Quetta if he travelled in the orthodox way that he endeavoured to conceal his presence in a horse box. He was detected and escorted back to the Punjab on foot like a true pilgrim.

In combating this propaganda the local Criminal Investigation Department were conspicuously successful. They had a difficult duty to perform, but their tact, zeal and industry very materially helped to keep Quetta quiet and free from disturbing influences during these trying months. To the officers of the regular Police force, too, great credit is due as the force, underpaid and understrength, was in a dangerously discontented frame of mind.

Autumn. Collapse of the Hijrat movement.

In the Autumn the tide turned and the period of tension ended. The collapse of the Hijrat movement and the return with their tragic tale, of some discomfited *Muhajirin* who had been lucky enough to find their way through to Chaman, were hailed with satisfaction by the leaders of opinion in the Province as a proof of their own admirable common sense and good judgment.

Baluchistan and politics.

Why was the Province quiet?

It could not be expected that Baluchistan would remain entirely free from the effects of the agitation carried on at its very doors. The political and still more the religious appeals did certainly react on the Province. Social and political societies are growing to an extent unknown before. The Province is fully alive to the currents of thought outside it. But the people kept their heads: if they could not altogether escape the drag they were not poisoned by it. The question suggests itself at this point: how is it that Baluchistan managed to escape as it did, the dangers of this

agitation to which it was so persistently exposed? Partly it has its geographical position to thank. The Province is certainly off the beaten track of Indian political life; but no more so than other provinces on the frontier of the Peninsula. Partly it was fortunate in not being exposed to the same degree of temptation as other parts of India. The direct flood of the Hijrat movement, for example, passed it by. There is no Press in the Province to inflame and excite the people. There are no large towns. The population is scattered and difficult for propaganda to get hold of. The inhabitants of the only large town, Quetta, are for the most part Government officials, contractors, or shopkeepers who have too little leisure and too much stake in the Province to indulge in risky politics. Again the show of military force in Baluchistan is overwhelming, and cannot fail to have an important effect on the people as a whole.

But these considerations supply only a partial answer to the question. Other conditions obtain which might be held to account for a totally different state of affairs. In Quetta, for instance, in addition to the more stable elements there is a large and fluid population which might easily be a source of danger. It is a city of many different nationalities and creeds. And some explanation seems to be required of the curious fact that the merchants of Shikarpur, a town noted for its interest in modern political movements, eschew politics when they come to Quetta as they do in very large numbers every summer.

Why then is it that the soil of Baluchistan appears to be so uncongenial to the growth of political ideas, that the agitator fails to gain a foothold in the Province, that the spinning wheel is still conspicuous by its absence from the tribesman's camp equipment? Is it that the people of Baluchistan are so very different from the other people of India? To some extent that may be so. They are conservative, nervous of new ideas: they are, perhaps, lazy. They wish to go ahead (and they are encouraged to do so); but they desire to remain free to choose their own pace. They are not "advanced"; although they have a shrewd knowledge of what is going on round them. They are suspicious of others who wish to stampede them. Modern political doctrine consorts ill with their ancient tribal customs; it is a ferment which they feel, and rightly so, would make havoc of their old wine bottles. Loyalty to Government means, for the Sardars

and tribesmen, loyalty to the old established ways to which they are so deeply attached.

And this seems to be the real answer to the problem. The happy condition of affairs in Baluchistan is due mainly to the fact that the Province already enjoys in its 'Jirgas' or 'Councils of Elders'—both local and Provincial—an admirable system of Home Rule which, being free from all hide-bound restrictions and strict rule, is perfectly suited to them, which gives them all the scope for development and all the opportunities of influencing the Administration which they can wish for. They have a simple Revenue System which they can understand. The investigation of crime is left for the most part in the hands of tribal levies; matters in dispute are settled by their own headmen in accordance with tribal custom which is binding on all alike. And the easy access which the people have to the British officers, the close personal relationship which exists between the latter and the Indian official and between both and the people—features of the old system of Government in Baluchistan which happily still survive into the less leisured present—give reality to the people's influence and add to the general contentment.

'Co-operation and Swaraj in Baluchistan.

It was therefore no idle boast when in answering a question put in the Council of State in February 1921, by the Hon'ble Sir Nawab Behram Khan, the Foreign Secretary was able to say that "In Baluchistan it is not so much a case of the people co-operating with Government as of Government co-operating with the people." Such has always been the tradition in Baluchistan; and the policy of associating the people as much as possible with the Administration, of taking their advice through their 'Jirgas' not only upon tribal matters but upon larger questions of policy, of giving them responsibility, has been sedulously pursued during the year. And it should be the constant aim of this Administration and of the Government of India to see that this system is never tampered with either through ignorance or under the impulse of mistaken notions of efficiency.

In an article on Frontier Administration which appeared shortly before these words were written, the editor of an Indian newspaper*, which is noted for its advanced views remarks that "no Government can be expected to be efficient

* "The Tribune"—21st June 1921.

under modern conditions unless it is amenable to the influence of public opinion." With that observation no one connected with the Baluchistan system will quarrel for one instant. It is the constant endeavour of this Administration to sound public opinion in all its bearings. The most significant proof of this was the appointment as President of the Shahi Jirgas held in Sibi in February 1921 of Mir Azam Jan (brother and next-of-kin to His Highness the Khan of Kalat), the leading non-official in Baluchistan. The position is one of great importance and much responsibility. It is looked upon as the prize of the Indian official's career in Baluchistan. The innovation was not introduced with any of the pomp and ceremony which accompanied the establishment in India of the Reformed Councils. Nevertheless for Baluchistan it was no less important a landmark in the political growth of the Province and one which the people were quick to appreciate. The President, in presenting his report, congratulated his countrymen of the wholesome relations which existed between the rulers and the ruled in the Province, and on the fact that "Government had full confidence in them." In its turn the Administration was able to congratulate itself on the results of the appointment. In his unique position Mir Azam Jan was able to give advice to the people and counsel reforms in tribal custom which an official would have been unable even to suggest. The value of the support which the Administration must derive from the weight and authority of the people's spokesman can scarcely be exaggerated. At the same time endeavours are being made to improve the position and status of the Indian official—on whom such a large share of the burden of administration falls. With this improvement his influence is gaining in strength. Another factor which contributed to the satisfactory political situation at the end of the year has been the generous increases of pay which the Government of India have sanctioned for various establishments in the Province notably the District Levies—the pivot, it may almost be said, of the whole administration and the Police. These revisions of pay were urgently needed. There was actual danger otherwise that both forces would have simply ceased to exist.

It is cause for the greatest satisfaction that the increases overdue though they were, have been granted on no niggardly scale, and that contented service can be expected for a long time to come.

accounted for Rs. 56,247 spent by them on original works and repairs costing under Rs. 2,500 each. Appendix XVI gives details of the original works carried out during the year.

In a Frontier Province consisting, for the greater part, of hill country, with an extremely sparse population living in scattered villages, which can boast of but few other means of communication, roads are of the highest importance for strategic, administrative as well as economic purposes. Although several more important centres have been linked up with metalled roads fit for wheeled traffic, a great many more are yet required to complete the programme.

For some years past very little repair work has been done. During the period of War, when the repair of roads was curtailed, they were subjected to abnormally heavy traffic. The result is that the roads are now in a very bad state of repair and a large outlay will be necessary to restore them to the pre-war condition. The inconvenience of this state of affairs, however, will be particularly important in the event of future hostilities, or circumstances necessitating the movements of troops or supplies.

MEDICAL. For details see Appendix XVII.

The Province possesses 34 dispensaries all told. Of these 22 are Government dispensaries, 3 Lady Dufferin Zenana Hospitals and 7 Railway Dispensaries. Besides these there is a Mission Hospital for males and also one for females, both in the town of Quetta.

The total number of patients treated at these institutions excluding the Mission Hospital, for which statistics are not supplied, was 3,02,234 against 3,00,524 in 1919, showing an increase 1,710. Of these the indoor patients numbered 8,152 against 7,277. There were 394 beds available for mails and 135 for females.

Of the diseases prevalent during the year diseases of the eyes compared to the preceding year showed an increase of 7,854, ulcers 3,899, rheumatic fever and rheumatism 1,299 and skin diseases 387. Cases of malarial fever on the other hand were fewer to the extent of 7,748, dysentry and diarrhœa 2,786, diseases of the digestive system 1,275 and diseases of the respiratory system 991. The total number of adult patients treated was 2,01,724 against 1,86,762 showing an

increase of 17,962. Of these 1,67,591 were males and 37,133 females classified as under :—

—	Musalmans.	Hindus.	European and Anglo-Indians.	Others.
Males . .	1,31,359	32,422	996	2,814
Females . .	28,598	7,110	399	1,026

Cases of rabies were exceptionally high. No less than 101 cases of dog-bite were sent to Kasauli for anti-rabic treatment during the year. The infection spread through jackals and measures were taken to destroy them as well as ownerless dogs which find their way into the towns from neighbouring villages.

Plague.—The inspection of passengers at Sibi and Hirok was carried out throughout the year and there was no occasion to impose exceptionally drastic preventive measures. Only those passengers were detained who showed symptoms of infectious diseases or who had come from areas in which plague was prevalent in a marked degree.

The number of persons examined was 2,16,890 against 1,83,688 in 1919. Of these 2,16,543 were allowed to proceed without detention while 257 were detained for observation.

6,388 operations were performed, 936 on in-patients and 5,452 on out-patients. Eleven vaccinators were employed during the year. They performed 19,153 operations of which 86 per cent. proved successful.

A Zenana Hospital was opened during the year at Loralai at a cost of Rs. 21,000. The training of indigenous *dais* and the supervision of their work after training was continued in Quetta with much success. But the most important event of the year relating to the public health was the Health and Child Welfare Exhibition organized by Lady Dew. Of the many subjects dealt with, the treatment of maternity cases, the care of children and the construction and maintenance of houses on sanitary principles and general cleanly habits produced a deep impression on the

Indian and local women who attended the Exhibition on three consecutive days in unexpectedly large numbers. The Exhibition provided a valuable object lesson, which will, it is hoped, have beneficial results. As a sequence to the Exhibition the Quetta Municipality soon after engaged the services of a Lady Health visitor and started a Baby Welcome and Clinic, which is acquiring considerable popularity.

There is yet considerable scope for the expansion of the sphere of usefulness of medical aid but owing to lack of financial resources, nothing can be done. His Highness the Khan of Kalat generously donated during the year a motor dispensary which is being fitted out and should do much to help the people in bringing medical aid to their doors. Medical service is looked upon as a purely Government concern and the public feel shy to offer any help. It is therefore a question for consideration whether the assistance of some of the rich people should not be accepted in providing medical necessities.

POLICE.

For details see Appendix XVIII.

As mentioned in the previous years' summaries the work of the Police is confined to the investigation of crime occurring within the limits of civil stations, larger bazars, cantoments and on the railway lines as well as guard duties as Military Police on Treasuries, Railway stations and officers. The cognizable cases dealt with by the Police during the year numbered 2,526 of which 1,789 were cases of petty offences of public nuisance.

As the local people are still disinclined to accept service in the police, the force continues to be mainly staffed by Punjabis. A beginning was however made this year by the Superintendent of Police who has been able to enlist some local Baluchis from Nushki and elsewhere.

Owing to the high cost of living, service in the force remained unattractive to recruits from outside till late in December 1920 when increased rates of pay were sanctioned. The effect of this increase will be noticed in the report for 1921-22.

CENSUS.

For details see Appendix XIX.

The Census of the Province was carried out in 1920. The total population of the Province including the Native States was 8,00,678 showing a decrease of 34,025 or 4 per cent. of the total. The population of the districts under direct British Admini

stration shows an increase of 1·7 per cent. while Native States show a loss of 9·8 per cent. The influenza epidemic and emigration owing to drought, scarcity and other causes are responsible for the decrease.

A Census of live stock was also taken *pari passu* with the Census of the population. Slip copying was in progress, when the year closed. Details will be found in the Appendix.

H. STEWART, LIEUT.-COL.,

Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

APPENDIX I.

Land Revenue.

The following table compares the amounts assessed, collected and not recovered for the year 1920-21 with those for the preceding year:—

Particulars.	1919-20.	1920-21.	Difference +Increase. —Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I.—Gross Demand—			
(a) Arrears for previous year	1,30,529 11 6	1,05,644 7 4	—24,885 4 2
(b) Current year's demand	11,40,244 15 0	12,57,333 13 11	+1,17,088 14 11
TOTAL	12,70,774 10 6	13,62,978 5 3	+92,203 10 9
II.—Collections—			
(a) Arrears of previous year	17,044 6 11	42,570 2 2	+25,525 11 3
(b) Current year's collections	8,99,054 8 11	10,59,992 6 0	+1,60,957 13 1
TOTAL	9,16,098 15 10	11,02,562 8 2	1,86,463 8 4
III.—Amounts not recovered—			
(a) Remissions	1,71,418 4 2	38,389 15 6	—1,33,028 4 8
(b) Malikana	46,203 0 11	53,137 13 8	+6,934 12 9
(c) Suspensions	56,311 6 5	47,557 5 1	—8,754 1 4
(d) Grain allowance	31,405 6 0	44,965 3 0	+13,559 13 0
(e) Arrears	33,406 6 10	76,362 8 4	+ 42,956 1 6
(f) Miscellaneous	15,931 2 4	2 15 6	—15,928 2 10
TOTAL	3,54,675 10 8	2,60,415 13 1	—94,259 13 7

An analysis by districts of these figures gives the following result :—

Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with the figures for 1919-20.

Districts.	Demand.	Collections.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Quetta Pishin	—11,028 14 3	—12,047 5 1
Sibi	—63,798 9 11	+29,021 3 1
Loralai	+1,54,186 6 6	+1,93,343 0 8
Zhob	+31,657 13 10	—7,200 8 6
Chagai	—18,562 5 0	—22,448 2 11
Kalat	—250 12 5	—4,204 10 11
TOTAL	+92,203 10 9	+1,86,463 8 4

The revenue wheat fetched the following prices :—

Tahsils.	Prices.	
	1919-20.	1920-21.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Quetta	6 8 0	7 3 0
Bori	4 12 0	5 14 6
Fort Sandeman	4 0 0	6 0 0
Sibi	5 10 6 to 6 8 0	4 2 0 to 6 12 3

The following were the principal remissions and suspensions made:—

Tahsil.	Amounts.			Remitted or suspended.	Reasons.
	Rs.	A.	P.		
Quetta	231	0	0	Remitted	Owing to karez Amin having dried up.
Pishin	590	8	9	Do.	Drying up of karezes Nasibo and Ghurmi and diminution in the water of karez Salho.
Barkhan	940	8	0	Suspended	Due from Bugtis but suspended owing to a large number of their cattle having died for want of fodder.
Nasirabad	6,350	14	1	Remitted	Insufficiency of water in canals and scanty rainfalls.
Shahrig	503	10	11	Do.	To encourage maize cultivation in Sharigh and Hurnai Circles.
Sibi	2,000	0	0	Suspended	Suspended up to August 1921. Due from Khan Sahib Karim Dad Khan Marri on account of cost of Government Revenue grain of Sangan Circle purchased by him.
Chagai	4,853	3	0	Remitted	Owing to the people being greatly distressed and their cattle having died or been sold at cheap rates for want of fodder.
Fort Sandeman.	2,300	0	0	Do.	For want of rains.
Hindubagh	652	7	7	Suspended	Failure of crops and death of cattle.
Killa Saifulla	27,117	13	10	Do.	Failure of crops and death of cattle.
Bolan	5-801	3	6	Remitted	Owing to the total failure of crops.

APPENDIX II.

Weather and Crops.

Rainfall.

The following table compares the amount of rainfall recorded at the head-quarters of each district during the year 1920-21, with that of the preceding year :—

Station.	Average rainfall for 1901-10.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Quetta	8·94	7·39	2·23
Sibi	6·66	7·46	1·26
Loralai	8·72	8·10	5·58
Fort Sandeman	9·95	7·10	6·81
Nushki	not available	7·65	1·24
Mach (Head-quarter of the Bolan Pass Sub-Tahsil).	8·04	6·40	6·65

Area Cultivated.

Excluding the Bolan Pass and Toba Achakzai for which Statistics are not available, the area cultivated during the year under report is compared below with those for the two preceding years :—

	Area cultivated. Acres.
1918-19	2,49,000
1919-20	2,81,000
1920-21	3,09,442

The area harvested amounted to 2,00,973 acres against 2,17,000 acres during 1919-20 and 1,76,000 during 1918-19.

Area Harvested.

Settled Tahsils	1919-20	1,96,056
	1920-21	1,88,718
Unsettled Tahsils	1919-20	21,055
	1920-21	12,255

The area harvested in the Settled Tahsils during 1920-21 was 65 per cent. of the area sown (2,87,194 acres) against 69 per cent. for the preceding year.

Prices. Wheat is the staple food grain in the high lands and millet in the lower tracts. The retail sale prices of these staples were as follows :—

Station.	April 1920 (per rupee).	March 1921 (per rupee).
Wheat.	Srs. C.	Srs. C.
Fort Sandeman	4 0	3 12
Loralai	6 8	6 4
Quetta	5 7	5 12
Millet.		
Sibi	6 11	7 0

APPENDIX III.

Irrigation.

It should be noted, as explained in previous reports, that the revenue demand entered in the irrigation reports for any given financial and agricultural year always depends upon the crops shown in those reports as irrigated during the preceding year and on the auction price of the revenue crops.

2. *Shebo Canal.*—The area under crop during the year 1920-21 is compared below :—

Year and Crop.	Irrigated.	Year and Crop.	Matured and assessed to revenue.
1918-19 Rabi . . .	1,452	1919-20 Rabi . .	1,144
1919-20 Kharif . .	115	Kharif . .	65
TOTAL . .	1,567	TOTAL .	1,209
1919-20 Rabi . . .	1,412	1920-21 Rabi . .	928
1920-21 Kharif . .	48	Kharif . .	21
TOTAL .	1,460	TOTAL .	949
1920-21 Rabi . . .	1,052	will mature in 1921-22.	

3. The canal was maintained in proper order and silt clearance of the main line was carried out.

4. The revenue demand on the areas maturing in 1919-20 and 1920-21 is compared below :—

Details.	Demand for 1919-20.	Demand for 1920-21.
	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue including water rate . .	16,391	16,408
Other sources of revenue, rent of mills, fines, etc.	538	598
TOTAL .	16,929	17,006

5. *Khushdil Khan Canal.*—The area under crop during the year 1920-21 is compared below :—

Year and Crop.	Irrigated.	Year and Crop.	Matured and assessed to revenue.
1918-19 Rabi . . .	5,000	1919-20 Rabi . .	3,584
1919-20 Kharif . .	36	Kharif . .	24
TOTAL .	5,036	TOTAL .	3,608
1919-20 Rabi . . .	2,658	1920-21 Rabi . .	1,978
1920-21 Kharif . .	20	„ Kharif . .	16
TOTAL .	2,678	TOTAL .	1,994
1920-21 Rabi . . .	*Nil*		

6. The year was exceptionally dry and no floods came down the Tor Murgha and Barshore rivers. The Reservoir is consequently empty and there is no area sown under Rabi.

7. The revenue demand on the areas maturing in 1919-20 and 1920-21 as well as the actual collections during the two years are compared below :—

Details.	Demand for 1919-20.	Demand for 1920-21.
	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue including water rate . .	62,768	75,331
Other sources of revenue, rent of mills, fines, etc.	1,317	417
TOTAL .	64,085	75,748

8. The total revenue demand of the year amounted to Rs. 1,30,154 against Rs. 1,09,698 during the previous year. The demands for the Shebo and Khushdil Khan Canals amounted to Rs. 92,754 as stated

above (Shebo Canal Rs. 17,006, Khushdil Khan Canal Rs. 75,748). The balance of Rs. 37,400 was assessed as detailed below :—

Nar Nullah Canal.

	Rs.
Land revenue including water rates	1,528
Other sources (receipts from other Canal produce) ...	13
TOTAL ...	1,541

Nari Canal.

	Rs.
Land revenue and water rates	30,926
Other sources—Sale of water and miscellaneous ...	4,814
TOTAL ...	35,740

Miscellaneous works for which neither Capital nor revenue accounts are kept.

	Rs.
Other sources—Rent of buildings	119
TOTAL ...	119
GRAND TOTAL ...	37,400

APPENDIX IV.

Survey and Settlement.

The survey of lands in the Kohlu Sub-Tahsil, in the Quat Mandai and Pur valleys of the Sibi Tahsil was completed in 1919-20 and the record prepared for the purposes of Girdawari was handed over to the District Officers in February 1921.

During the year under report, one Munsarim and two patwaris were employed on survey of areas covered by Chromite Mines in Hindubagh for a period of about a month, and one patwari employed on surveying the unsurveyed mahals in the Dukki Tahsil of the Loralai District. Owing to various reasons it has not been considered advisable to extend the survey and settlement operations to the remaining Tahsils of the province, and the operations have accordingly been suspended for the present.

The cost of the Settlement Department during the year under report was Rs. 34,167-11-4 against Rs. 25,613-15-2 in the preceding year.

Revenue Settlement with Achakzais of Toba in the Chaman Sub-Division.

The term of revenue settlement of Toba Achakzai in the Quetta-Pishin District, which expired on the 31st March 1921, was extended for a further period of five years.

Levelling for Sukkur Barrage Project and new level net, 63 miles primary levelling, was carried out by the Survey of India from Rojhan-Kohna to near Kubba Sayad Khan in the Sibi District.

APPENDIX V.

Taccavi Advances.

The following table shows the transactions on account of advances made to cultivators and agriculturists.

Balance outstanding on 1st April 1920.	Advances made during the year.	Total.	Recoveries.		Remissions.		Balance outstanding on the 31st March 1921.
			Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. .	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3,93,535 12 9	1,18,855 0 0	5,12,390 12 9	74,617 2 6	10,228 10 0	...	65 10 0	4,27,479 6 3

The sanctioned allotment for the year was Rs. 1,10,000, which was subsequently augmented by Rs. 15,000 transferred by Government of India from Loans to Landholders to Taccavi advances to cultivators.

The total advances actually made being Rs. 1,18,855 as compared with Rs. 76,960 in the previous year. The distribution of these advances during 1919-20 and 1920-21 over the various districts is shown below :—

District.	Land Improvement Loans Act.		Agriculturists Loans Act.		Total.		Difference +Increase or —Decrease.
	1919-20.	1920-21.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1919-20.	1920-21.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Quetta Pishin	7,150 0 0	35,700 0 0	960 0 0	4,040 0 0	8,110 0 0	39,740 0 0	+31,630 0 0
Sibi	7,610 0 0	11,200 0 0	29,825 0 0	12,110 0 0	37,435 0 0	23,310 0 0	—14,125 0 0
Loralai	300 0 0	1,100 0 0	8,950 0 0	14,570 0 0	9,250 0 0	15,670 0 0	+6,420 0 0
Zhob	700 0 0	1,920 0 0	13,495 0 0	20,815 0 0	14,195 0 0	22,735 0 0	+8,540 0 0
Chagai	...	2,150 0 0	7,970 0 0	7,850 0 0	7,970 0 0	10,000 0 0	+2,030 0 0
Kalat	...	250 0 0	...	7,250 0 0	...	7,500 0 0	+7,500 0 0
Total	15,760 0 0	52,320 0 0	61,200 0 0	66,635 0 0	76,960 0 0	1,18,955 0 0	+41,995 0 0

Of the total sum advanced during the year a sum of Rs. 39,057 was, for special reasons, granted free of interest.

Remission to the extent of Rs. 65-10-0 on account of interest was granted in the Loralai District.

The recovery of Rs. 14,116-8-0 principal and Rs. 33,315-14-7 interest was suspended and a sum of Rs. 16,007-5-0 principal and Rs. 2,969-4-6 interest were overdue at the end of the year.

APPENDIX VI.

Education.

1. General.

Throughout the year normal conditions prevailed and peace and quiet reigned in the province except for a few raids here and there and consequently education went on making its slow but steady progress, though in some cases it could not wholly recover from the ill effects of disturbed conditions in the previous year.

In spite of difficulties and adverse circumstances met with in the raided regions, new schools were opened wherever people showed a desire to have these and applied through their Political Agents. Hence new schools were opened at Killa Saifulla (Zhob District), Banar and Barkhan (Loralai District) and Killi Muhammad Yakub (Quetta Pishin District).

During the year the management of all the Government Schools was transferred from the Political Agents to the Superintendent of Education leaving few schools maintained by Bazar Funds under them. This arrangement has enabled the Education Department to do its work more easily and more quickly. Civil Officers are still consulted in important matters and their help and co-operation is sought in supplying furniture, distributing pays in outlying schools and increasing and improving attendance in backward schools. It is hoped that time will prove the experiment a success.

The question of scholarships and stipends of all kinds again received attention during the year and the following improvements and reforms were made with the sanction of the Local Government :—

(*a*) The number has been increased in many cases.

(*b*) Value has been increased in case of High and Middle School scholarship, *viz.*, from Rs. 10 and Rs. 8 to Rs. 15 and Rs. 12, respectively.

(*c*) Parents or guardians of stipendiaries, who joined Gulistan Vernacular Middle School, had to refund the stipends, if their wards did not complete their educaion—4 years in the Middle School and one year in the Normal School. This irksome and injurious restriction has been removed in the interest of Vernacular Education and it is hoped that this reform will have happy results.

The number of all kinds of Public Schools is 82 against 76 during the last year, while the number of scholars has risen to 3,936 against 3,606 during the last year. The total number of local boys among these is 1,261 against 1,245. The increase though small is satisfactory.

Controlling agencies.

Mr. L. T. Watkins, M.A., held charge of the Department till November 1920, when he was relieved by Mr. J. R. Cornah, B.A., on his return from long leave. He was, however, appointed Director of Public Instruction, North-West

Ali, the son of the Abdullazai *ex*-Sardar Sherak Khan, who is still across the border. For the few raids that occurred in Lower Zhob during the last half of the year the Wazirs and Suleman Khels, mainly the former, have been solely responsible. In October a large Wazir gang raided as far as Darya China killing two Mandokhel scouts, and early in March another party under Angur, Zilli Khel, ambushed the monthly convoy between Moghal Kot and Mir Ali Khel. In the latter affair 4 Sappers and Miners were killed and several wounded.

The behaviour of the Sheranis has been examplary. Only a few rifles are now outstanding against them.

The majority of the Suleman Khel clans have avoided paying their customary visit to Fort Sandeman, being conscious of the heavy debt outstanding against them for their depredations in 1919. It is only the knowledge that this debt will sooner or later have to be paid that prevents them adding to their score, as their general attitide has been distinctly unfriendly. On the other hand, the Nasirs whose relations with the Suleman Khels are most hostile, have given no cause for complaint.

On the whole the local tribesmen have behaved well. The conduct of the scouts has varied. In Lower Zhob and the Sherani country, where the raiders are Wazirs or other outsiders, they have done good work. In the Upper Zhob Sub-Division where the scouts find themselves opposed to *feraris* of their own tribes they cannot be said to do their duty. The question of disbanding some of them is under consideration.

The year closes with the country north of the Zhob Valley still more or less a no-mans-land, but touch is slowly being regained with its inhabitants. It is unfortunate that the prevailing scarcity, apart from political considerations, has rendered impossible any action towards the recovery of the heavy fines outstanding against the various tribes for damage done in 1919. To a great extent the peace of Zhob depends on events far beyond local control. The people, though genuinely well disposed towards Government, are all looking to Kabul. If things go well there all difficulties that are not due to natural causes will quickly vanish. If, *per contra*, the Mission returns without a Treaty, the effect on the District under the present deplorable ecomonic conditions cannot fail to be most serious.

Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

2. The number of Jirga cases during the year under report and the preceding year are compared below :—

	1920	1919
Criminal	635	707
Civil	649	753
Revenue	140	388

Jirgas.

3. The work of the local Jirgas has been satisfactory. The political situation in Waziristan and Lower Zhob precluded the holding of the usual Joint Wano-Zhob Jirga.

Zhob Levy Corps.

4. The charge of the Zhob Levy Corps was held during the year by Captain G. A. R. Spain and Captain N. L. St. P. Bunbury, under the general supervision of the Political Agent. Captain G. E. Hawkes, M.C., Lt. L. A. Harris, M.C. and Mr. C. J. Shaw also served with the Corps during the year.

The Corps has been re-organised on altogether looser and more irregular lines. It has been found necessary to disband the Ghilzai Company and to discharge the Marris and about 50 Yusufzais. The composition is now two companies Brahuis, one company Rind Baluch, one company Pishin Kakars, two companies Orakzais and one company mixed North-West Frontier Pathans, each company being 150 strong. The element of Baluchistan-tribesmen now predominates.

A post of 50 men was established at Rahim Gul Karez in April. This detachment was moved to Hindubagh in October where for some months there were over 100 men. In March, the Lower Zhob posts which had been held by the 7th Gurkha Rifles, were taken over by mixed garrisons of Military and Zhob Levy Corps, 140 of the latter being distributed between Brunj, Safi, Mir Ali Khel and Moghal Kot. To find the necessary men, 50 were withdrawn from Hindubagh and Shaighalu was temporarily evacuated and handed over to the scouts. The posts held by the Zhob Levy Corps are Hindubagh, Killa Saifulla, Gwal Hydarzai, Manikhwa, Brunj, Safi Mir Ali Khel and Moghal Kot—the last four having a backing of Military.

Recruiting is proceeding briskly and with the exception of the newly raised Brahui and Rind Companies the Corps is practically up to strength. These companies are rapidly filling up. The closest touch is maintained in them with the Sardars concerned as regards recruiting and promotions.

Seven hundred and fifty-eight recruits were enlisted during the year. The animals of the corps are considerably under strength and must be kept so for the present owing to high prices and scarcity of fodder.

In November, a special Extra Assistant Commissioner, to work directly under the Political Agent's orders, was detailed to make contracts and provide the corps with rations for men and animals with satisfactory results. The new re-organisation scheme was finally sanctioned on the 15th March 1921 with retrospective effect from the 1st October 1920. All ranks have received a good increase of pay, the corps is beginning to settle down on the new lines and to run smoothly, the men being keen and contented. During the year, three rifles were taken across the border by Ghilzai deserters. On the 21st December, 3 Yusufzais deserted from the Shaighalu Post, with 6 rifles and 6

bandoliers but were pursued by a party from the post and captured after a fight. Valuable assistance was given by the Mardanzais.

Much attention has been paid to Musketry, 582 men having fired the recruits course and 276 the annual course. The greatest importance is also attached to picquitting, patrolling, scouting and intelligence work.

District Levies.

5. The work of the district levies has been satisfactory. They have received a substantial rise in pay and in normal times should be able to make both ends meet without difficulty.

Posts and Telegraphs.

6. The telegraph lines to Manikhwa and Moghal Kot have been repaired. Branch Post Offices have been opened at Moghal Kot and Mir Ali Khel.

General Remarks.

7. The Political Agent was unable to spend the summer at Shinghar owing to abandoment of the Lower Zhob Posts. He visited the place in September in company with the General Officer Commanding, 2nd Indian Divisions and found the bungalows standing but requiring extensive repairs.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Baluchistan, visited Fort Sandeman in October. Advantage was taken of the occasion to announce the increased rates of pay sanctioned for the scouts and District Levies. These were greatly appreciated.

The rebuilding of the Fort Sandeman Bazaar has been practically completed and its prosperity is rapidly returning. Throughout the cold weather the monthly convoy from Draband brought up large quantities of grain, cloth and other goods. For civil purposes Fort Sandeman may be said to be again based, as was always the case before the rising, on Dera Ismail Khan.

APPENDIX V.

Bolan Sub-Division including the portion of the Quetta-Nushki Railway which lies in the Kalat Agency.

District Levies.

1. The number of levies employed at the close of the year was as under :—

Bolan Posts and Railway levies	109
Quetta-Nushki Railway levies	19
Total .	128

The number employed at the close of the preceding year was 110 and 19 respectively.

Civil and Criminal Justice (jirgas).

2. Number of the cases decided during the year :—

Civil	4
Criminal	30*

* The above figures include only 12 cases decided by jirga.

Attitude of tribes.

3. The attitude of the tribes was good.

APPENDIX VI.

CHAGAI DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.

1. In June Taus Khan, the younger brother of K. B. Mir Shakar Khan, M.B.E., was arrested in Quetta for an offence under section 327, Indian Penal Code. K.B. Shakar Khan having unsuccessfully tried to get Taus Khan released by the authorities, went across the border on the night of the 25th August with his brother Mir Madad Khan, and their families. Immediately after this, Sher Jan, Sinjerani, a nephew of Shakar Khan's committed a raid on Kundi, in which four men were killed and four wounded and cash and property valued approximately at Rs. 50,000 were looted. The raiders also kidnapped Mr. Scriven, Assistant Engineer, North East Railway, subjecting him to ill-treatment and indignity.

2. Strained relations exist between the Mengals and Jamaldinis owing to a land dispute. This is being placed before a Special Jirga.

3. Mir Rahim Khan, Badini Sardar, died in June and a dispute about the Sardari again arose between Mir Abdul Aziz and Mir Ghaus Bakhsh, the brother and son respectively of Rahim Khan. The question was referred to a Special Jirga, which unanimously decided in favour of Mir Abdul Aziz, who was accordingly appointed Sardar. This has caused strained relations between the members of the family of the late Sardar Alam Khan, Badini.

4. Nasir, Achakzai, who surrendered himself in January 1920 and settled at Nushki, again absconded across the border in January 1921.

Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

5. The number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation was 42 (6 civil, 13 revenue and 23 criminal) against 71 for the preceding year.

Levies.

6. The tribal responsibility enforced in June 1919 having proved a success a larger responsibility was entrusted to the different tribes in the district from January 1921 and under this scheme the Chagai Levy Corps and certain posts have been abolished. The essence of the scheme is to give border, thana and railway responsibility to Sardars and headmen of each tribe, who will be held responsible for the maintenance of peace and order within their respective areas by employing a fixed number of levies.

7. After the Kundi raid 3 parties of additional levies were imported from the Kalat District for the protection of the Nushki area. Each party consisted of 1 Jamadar, 1 Havildar, 2 Naiks and 27 sowars

under the command of Mir Amir Khan, Lehri, younger brother of K.B. Sardar Behram Khan. Two parties were disbanded in February. The remaining party is stationed at Hemunchah.

General Remarks.

8. The section of the Nushki Extension Railway from Dalbandin to Mirjawa was opened for passenger traffic from the 1st October. Owing to the withdrawal of the Eastern Persian Cordon the railway authorities have reduced the daily train service from Ahmadwal to Duzdap to a bi-weekly one.

B.—REPORTS ON NATIVE STATES.

APPENDIX VII.

KALAT STATE.

1. The report records a year of activity and effort with considerable success under very adverse circumstances the credit for which is shared by Nawab Sir Mir Shams Shah, K.C.I.E., I.S.O., and Khan Bahadur Sarbuland Khan.

2. During the year the Kharan Chief came again under the control of the Kalat Agency. This has added a considerable area.

Despite the efforts of the State on behalf of the Dombkis there has been continued intrigue on the part of the mother of the Sardar and her adherents to put every difficulty in the way and to do all she can to make the Khanwah Lehri Scheme which is the basis of the prosperity of that part of the country, a failure.

3. The income during the year under report from all sources including subsidy and quit-rents amounted to Rs. 10,71,535-13-10. This is the highest on record and exceeds last year's income by Rs. 1,82,348-11-3.

4. The actual expenditure incurred during the year under report amounted to Rs. 10,13,140-15-3 giving a balance of Rs. 58,394-14-7 which increased the State balance to Rs. 8,41,359-3-3 which is the largest balance on record.

5. During the year under report the Wazir-i-Azam visited the Kalat, Mastung, Dhadar and Lehri Niabats and also accompanied the Political Agent in January and February to the Magassi-Chandia border in connection with the settlement of the Chandia-Magassi dispute. Owing to the prevailing drought it was not considered desirable to make any extensive tours in Kachhi and Jhalawan.

Administration of Land and Water.

6. There was little or no rain or snow and the year throughout was practically a dry one. The resulting drought has not only affected the Khushkaba and Sailaba areas, but has also considerably reduced the flow of water in karezes and springs, some of which have entirely dried up. The export of grain and bhoosa has been prohibited from the State for many years past and the same rule was strictly enforced during the year under report. The result of this prohibition has been very beneficial and it is mainly due to this that there are still fairly large stocks of food stuffs and comparatively cheap rates obtain in the country. The pinch of scarcity has been felt most in Kachhi and Jhalawan but it has always been customary with the Kachhi people to migrate to Sind whenever there is scarcity in their own country and during the year under report they went in large numbers to Sind.

Some relief was afforded to the people by selling fodder at reduced rates.

The State spent a further sum of Rs. 1,00,000 in 1920-21 completing the new channel of Khanwah and on the widening of the Lehri river bed. The whole of the work was done through local labour and so benefited the Lehri Zamindars.

Two fair weather motor roads were put in hand this year, one from Sorab to Panjgur and the other from Sorab to Khozdar. The work is likely to continue for some months and affords a means of livelihood to destitute people. Should the drought continue the question of extending the Sorab-Khozdar Road to Mashkai and Wadh will be taken into consideration.

The system of Taccavi advances is not in vogue but to meet the exigencies of the present situation the question of advancing money from State funds to Zamindars for the purchase of seed will be considered if and when rain brings flood into Kachhi. The Zamindars will undoubtedly regard it as a great boon as at a critical time like this it will provide them with the one thing wanted and save them from falling into the clutches of money-lending Bannias.

The recovery of revenue arrears in Mastung and Gandawa Niabats has been suspended for one year.

Efforts were continued to effect improvements to gardens and in the cultivation of valuable crops. The experiments started last year for extracting Gur from Karbi and Sugarcane are still in progress and no definite opinion can yet be formed as to their ultimate results.

Public Works.

7. During the year under report a motor road roller was purchased at a cost of Rs. 16,350 for the State roads and a portion of the Quetta-Kalat road in Mastung town and some 6 miles of the road between Mastung and Kalat were remetalled. This road passes mostly through a waterless and barren country and it was necessary to sink Kachha wells alongside the road and to purchase a water-pump at a cost of Rs. 3,786-14-0 to lift the water. The motor roller and this pump are expected to do Yeoman service in road-making and repairing.

A commodious Sarai has been built at Bellput Station by public subscription. It has been named "Mir Sarai" after Nawab Sir Mir Shams Shah. The Sarai will supply a great need long felt by the people of the Lehri and Bhag Niabats.

Hospitals.

8. The four State dispensaries at Mastung, Bhag, Gandava and Khozdar are working satisfactorily. The number of patients treated in them during the year was 31,426.

The State supplied a motor dispensary at a cost of Rs. 15,028 and a motor Ambulance at Rs. 3,500 besides contributing generously to the Lady Dufferin Hospital Fund and the Health and Child Welfare Exhibition held at Quetta.

Education.

9. The work in the seven State schools (one middle at Mastung and six Primary at Kalat, Pringabad, Dhadar, Bhag, Gandawa and Khozdar) was satisfactory. A new Primary school was opened at Lehri in which the number of scholars rose to about 100 in a month's time, necessitating the employment of three teachers.

The total number of students in all the State schools was 385 compared with 272 in the preceding year.

Protection.

10. During the year under report, His Highness the Khan made a further reduction in his irregular troops, who being 281 as against 300 in the last year. His Highness the Khan has got one hundred Snider rifles and 35 guns. Of the latter only 12 are believed to be fit for use.

For the general administration of the country there is a levy force of 448 men whose strength is increased or decreased according to requirements. A part of this force is armed with M. H. rifles.

During the year under report, 1,007 cases Criminal, Civil, Revenue and Miscellaneous were decided by the Court of the Wazir-i-Azam, while 312 Civil cases of an aggregate value of Rs. 32,972-3-10 were decided by the Niabat Courts. Besides, many other tribal cases were dealt. With the transfer of the political control of the Lehri Niabat to the Kalat State, more than 500 files of undecided Lehri cases were transferred to Kalat from the Sibi District to dispose of which a special Jirga was convened at Rindli in November. Those not settled were again placed before the Jirga of Kalat Sardars at Sibi in February and March. Hundred cases remained unsettled owing to absence of parties concerned.

Miscellaneous.

11. Peace and tranquillity prevailed throughout the State during the year under report.

His Highness the Khan has enjoyed good health. His brother General Mir Behram Khan who had been ailing for sometime, died on the 7th August.

The Rind Sardar supplied about 100 Rind recruits and the Musiani Sardar 40 recruits with the requisite number of Indian and non-commissioned officers to the Zhob Levy Corps.

APPENDIX VIII.

TRIBAL AFFAIRS IN KALAT.

1. The attitude of the Sardars and tribes has been excellent.

The territories of the Kharan Chief came again under this Agency during the year under report.

Kharan was visited by the Political Agent during the year.

Sardar Bahadur Sardar Habib-ullah-Khan, who received the title of Nawab in January, continued to give loyal service. But so long as he is isolated and permanently under the influence of intriguers in Kharan it is difficult to alter his somewhat obstinate characteristics. Every effort is being made to make Kharan accessible by motor road and when this is done it is hoped that improvement will be completed by the erection of a telegraph line.

2. The Rind Sardar, Sardar Khan, asked for permission to resign the Sardari on account of old age for the recognition of his eldest son, Mir Imam Bakhsh, as the head of the tribe. This request was granted.

3. The tribal areas in the Lehri Niabat have been transferred from the Sibi Agency to the Kalat Agency.

4. According to the award of a jirga held at Kalat in July Mir Mohammad Umar Khan, Gurgnari, was appointed *Sarbarah* of the minor Gurgnari Sardar in place of Mir Sahib Khan deceased.

5. Khalifa Id Mohammad *Sarbarah* of the Nichari Sardar having died, the question of another *Sarbarah* was placed before a jirga which recommended that as the Sardar had attained his majority, a *Sarbarah* was no longer necessary. This has been approved by the Political Agent.

6. At a special jirga convened at Goth Ghulam Mohammad in February a large number of cases pending for a long time between the Chandia and Magassi tribes were settled. The members of the jirga were two leading Baluch Sardars from the Punjab and one from Dera Ismail Khan.

7. The following honours were granted during the year :—

C. S. I.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Jacob, C.I.E., O.B.E.

Nawab.

Sardar Bahadur Sardar Habib-ullah-Khan, Nausherwani of Kharan.

Sardar Bahadur.

Sardar Assadulla Khan Raisani
Sardar Imam Bakhsh Rind.

Khan Bahadur.

K. S. K. P. Kaikobad.
Sardar Bahawal Khan Satakzai.
Sardar Mohammad Behram Khan Lehri.

Khan Sahib.

Sardar Samundar Khan Mohammadshahi.

8. The Shahwani, Bangulzai and Lehri Sardar each supplied twenty men for service in Chagai in connection with raids. The Rind Sardar supplied some men for the Zhob Levy Corps.

9. Seven hundred fifty tribal cases were settled by jirga.

APPENDIX IX.

Administration report of Mekran for the year 1020-21.

Mekran Wazarat.

L. Chandar Bhan held charge of the Wazarat until 23rd June when he was relieved by Khan Sahib Sahibzada Sultan Hussain who held the appointment to end of the year.

Revenue.

The total receipts amounted to Rs. 1,67,575-15-10 against Rs. 1,86,670-13-2 for the preceding year. These figures include Rs. 39,148-10-10 on account of the share paid to the Gichkis. The net income of the state for the year thus amounted to Rs. 1,28,427-5-0 showing a decrease of Rs. 7,723. The greater part of the decrease fell under "Land Revenue" and was the result of drought.

Agriculture.

The good rainfall reported in last year's report did not continue during the present year with the result that the country has again relapsed into a condition of drought and famine even worse than before. The Rabi crops were fair owing to last year's winter rains but the Kharif crops failed and the calamity was aggravated by the prevalence of hot winds. The date crop was poor especially in Khushkabas and in Panjgur. With the exception of the coastal tracts between Pasni and Gwadur there has been no rain throughout the country since September last and present prospects are consequently very gloomy.

The total income from land revenue during the year under report amounted to Rs. 52,910 against Rs. 57,234 for the preceding year. The demand for the year fell short of the preceding year's demand by over Rs. 11,000 but a large amount of the previous year's outstandings having been recovered during the year under report the difference between the actual collections was reduced to less than Rs. 5,000.

The absence of rain and consequent lack of grazing resulted in the death of a large proportion of flocks and cattle.

Three new *kaurjos* were constructed and one old karez of which there are many in Mekran was reclaimed.

Justice. There were 1,013 cases in the year under report as compared with 1,317 during the preceding year.

Trade. The steamer service between Karachi and Pasni was resumed in April but has not been very regular.

The fall in the prices of wool and cotton, the decreased area under cultivation of cotton, the resultant decrease in the purchasing capacity of the people have told heavily on the trade of the country.

Imports and exports amounted to Rs. 5,00,216 and Rs. 3,22,542 against Rs. 7,70,325 and Rs. 5,16,529 for the last year. The lack of a regular steamer service and the opening of the Nushki extension railway have also affected the Persian trade carried through the Pasni port. The imports and exports to Pasni from this direction have fallen to Rs. 53,029 and Rs. 63,016 from Rs. 1,37,775 and Rs. 1,45,239 respectively of the preceding year.

Experiments to fostering the date industry and trying to place the fruit on European markets have started. The work which was only initiated in June had to be of a hurried nature as the date season begins in September. Buildings were erected and date crushing machine obtained. This machine proved very successful and gave a satisfactory output of juice compared with the primitive local method of extraction. The experiment of packing in large bulk was a failure as the fruit is too delicate to bear weight. Excellent reports on the quality of dates have since been received from England with instruction for packing and placing the fruit on the home market. Owing to famine conditions little can be done this year beyond sending samples. If these are satisfactory a start on a good foundation will be made next year.

Medical. The number of patients treated at the Panjgur and Turbat dispensaries during the year under report was 33,630 and 17,281 respectively.

Public Works. The question of improving communications has been taken up and a sum of Rs. 30,000 sanctioned from Mekran funds. The work of linking up Mastung and Panjgur by means of a fair weather road was commenced during the year and it is hoped to complete the road by this autumn. This is most necessary as famine conditions have made it practically impossible to tour except by motor.

General and Political. Despite the efforts of seditionists from Sind and the Punjab, a Khilafat propaganda, and withdrawal of our forces from Persia and Mesopotamia, the year under report was one of peace and quiet.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan accompanied by the Chief Medical Officer visited Gwadur and Pasni in January.

A reconciliation was effected between Sardar Bahadur Mir Me rab Khan Ghichki and Mir Nausherwan, cousin and accomplice of Mohammad Umar Nausherwani of Nodiz fame. The disagreement dated from 1898.

Mekran Assistancy.

The charge of the Assistancy was held during the year by the following officers:—

Captains G. Hales, H. C. Milligan and R. G. Hinde.

Traffic in arms.

Large numbers of M. L. E. rifles captured presumably by the Arabs in Mesopotamia are being imported into Persian Mekran from Basra and Koweit *viâ* Gwadur and Bandarabbas and also along the coast between Bushire and Bundarabbas and between Jalak and Chahbar. The price of a modern breech loader with hundred rounds of ammunition is now Rs. 350 as compared with about Rs. 1,400 a few months ago. Every chieftain and *Mohtibar* in Persian Mekran is equipped with a stock of rifles.

Mauladad Rind with six companions, Dostin Rind, all of Mand and one Saifuddin, a Sahibzada of Jiuniri, absconded across the border as a result of intertribal disagreements. The latter took a Government M. H. rifle with him. All have now returned and their cases have been settled.

Mir Ali Mohammad Baranzai and Haji Nawab of Rask who were invited to Mand in February brought with them many other Fararis whose cases were satisfactorily settled by Jirga.

Trans Frontier.

The usual quarrels and intrigues have been prevalent across the border but they have not affected the internal conditions of Mekran where there has been generally peace and quiet. The most important and noteworthy event has been the further consolidation and extension of the Baranzais powers by Mir Dost Mohammad who has eventually succeeded in ousting Mir Modat Khan Bazurgzada from Jalak.

Mir Jalal Khan of Gusht who was in receipt of an allowance from Khawash died in May leaving a son named Din Mohammad. Mir Ghulam Rasul Bazurgzada of Sib succeeded in establishing his suzerainty and Din Mohammad has been allowed to retain the part subject to his paying *Maliat* to Mir Ghulam Rasul as his overlord.

Sardar Sahib, Sardar Sahib Khan, Dehwar of Dizzak and Mir Mehrab Khan Nausherwani of Kalugan visited Panjgur during the year. Mir Ali Mohammad Baranzai and Haji Nawab of Rask also came as far as Mand on the invitation of the Mekran authorities and various border matters were discussed with them.

Syed, one of the notorious Rind brothers implicated in the Chazbar murder case, has been murdered by a half-brother named Lalla.

Mekran Levy Corps.

The possibility of a higher rate of pay in the near future has attracted a great many recruits and the Corps has been practically up to full strength for the greater part of the year. During the last few months owing to famine condition prevailing nearly everywhere in Baluchistan the applicants for enlistment have been very numerous, and many good offers for the raising of new platoons and supply of men have had to be refused.

The strength of the Corps excluding British officers at the close of the year stood as follows:—

Indian officers	14
Other ranks	588
TOTAL	602

and consisted of

Mushwani Pathans	46
Sarawan Brahuis including Zagarmengals	304
Jhalawan Brahuis	113
Mekran Baluch	175
Punjabis	4

Detachments. During the year there were detachments of the Levy Corps at the following posts:—

In Mekran	Parom, Grawag Mand.
In Jhalawan	Khozdar, Wadh.

Treasury guards were also provided for Mastung in Sarawan and Isai and Turbat in Mekran. The detachment at Khozdar was called upon to send a party to the Zehri illaqa to keep order, otherwise there has been no occurrence out of the ordinary during the year, at any of the posts.

The total cost of maintaining the Corps throughout the year was Rs. 2,69,069-11-1 against Rs. 2,04,051-9-10 of the last year.

Good enlistment and the consequent maintenance of the full strength of the Corps has been the principal cause of the increase in expenditure.

General. Jemadar Nabi Bakhsh Zagarmengal has been awarded the "Medaille Militaire" which was presented to him by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan on his recent visit to Gwadur.

Miscellaneous. Discipline was good.

APPENDIX X.

Administration Report of the Lasbela State for the year 1920-21.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

The most notable event of the year is the abdication, in March last, of Jam Mir Kamal Khan, C.I.E., who succeeded to the rulership of the State in the year 1896, in favour of his elder son Sahibzada Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan. Jam Kamal Khan's voluntary resignation afforded the only solution for the difficult situation created, firstly by his divorcing his Mengal wife, the daughter of a neighbouring Chief of a turbulant tribe with whose family the Jam's forefathers had been making matrimonial alliances for generations and secondly by his surreptitiously marrying his minor daughter to a Gitchki family, and thirdly by his recent illtreatment of his subjects. A most influential Jirga (Council of Elders) which had been convened to deliberate upon the question of divorce held that the circumstances of the case and conduct displayed by the Jam were such that in their opinion he should not be permitted to return to the State. Moreover his bodily infirmity coupled with an ill-balanced mind, contracted more by leading a life of self-indulgence and excesses than by dotage, had renderd him unfit for the duties of the Ruler of a State.

Although the new Jam, Sahibzada Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan, is about 26 years of age, he has been brought up in such a manner and kept in so great ignorance of the affairs of the administration of the State that it has not been considered advisable to entrust him with any powers until he has been through a period of probation under the guidance of a competent Wazir. All Civil and Criminal cases of importance are therefore at present like other parts of Baluchistan referred to the Councils of Elders (Jirgas) whose findings are submitted to the Wazir for final orders.

During the year under report the post of the Wazir was held by Khan Sahib Rana Muhammad Ali Khan and K. B. Sardar Mir Ahmed Khan.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Jacob, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., held political charge of the State throughout the year. He paid a visit to the State in December and saw the Jam at Hab on two occasions.

K. B. Seth Kaikobad, Assistant Political Agent, Jhalawan and Lasbela, toured in the State in August and November 1920.

The Hon'ble Colonel A. B. Dew, C.S.I., C.I.E., Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan paid a flying visit to Ormara on his way back from Gwadur to Karachi in January.

The Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan Major H. H. Thorburn inspected the Bela Hospital on 23rd January and as a result of his visit it is proposed to construct a new hospital.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land.

There was no change in the land taxation. The total revenue assessment for the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,02,788-6. This was wholly realized.

CHAPTER III.

Legislation and Protection.

Law and Law courts.

Civil and criminal justice is administrated on old fashioned lines in accordance with tribal customs and usage of the country although Muhammadan and Hindu Indian laws are generally taken as a guide when necessary. The court of the *Ex*-Jam had full powers and his decisions are final except that sentences of death require the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Now cases are decided on the same lines on which they are decided in Kalat and Mekran. The Naibs are authorised to settle the petty cases by Jirgas and submit such cases for final orders to the Wazir. Complicated and important cases are referred to the Jirga of Rajdars by the Wazir for decision according to the *Riwaj* of the country.

The Rajdars and the people like this arrangement and the work is going on systematically and justice is being done to the satisfaction of the public. All the cases are decided by Jirgas and submitted to Wazir for final orders.

Criminal Justice.

Criminal cases of all descriptions numbered 423 during this year; of these 412 were disposed of leaving 11 pending at the close of the year.

Civil Justice.

The number of Civil, Revenue, Miscellaneous and Execution cases disposed of during the year was as follows:—

	1919-20.	1920-21.
Civil	542	699
Revenue	202	387
Miscellaneous	66	77
Execution	100	136
Total	910	1,299

Military Forces.

The State Lassi (Local) Fauj consisted of 119 men of all ranks and the Military Police (Punjabi Muhammadans, Sikhs and others) of 67.

Village Watchmen.

The State levies who are entrusted with the duties of the Police as well as other miscellaneous work connected with the revenue and judicial administration of the State also perform the duties of the village watchmen.

The number of levies is the same as last year, *viz.* 119.

Armament.

There are three serviceable muzzle loading cannons, 70 Muskati Rifles of Martini Henry pattern and 50 Martini Henry Rifles in the State. There are also large numbers of old breech loading rifles and swords.

CHAPTER IV.

Protection and Distribution.

Weather and Crops.

The succession of bad years has not ceased. Drought continued unabated and want of fodder caused much suffering among the cattle.

The census of the State recently taken showed decrease of 10,508 souls having fallen from 61,205 to 50,697.

No epidemic visited the State in any virulent form.

Wages and Labour.

Labour is not drawn from any particular class of tribe but generally from the poor classes of the population. Baluch and Brahuis also come in from adjoining districts of Jhalawan and Mekran and seek employment as field labourers. A cooly class (Gadra) load and unload the goods of traders. The average rate for unskilled labour in the State is from 6 to 9 annas a day. The demand for skilled labour is being felt and the available number find themselves always employed. The daily wages of these men have increased.

Trade and Manufacture.

Exports chiefly consist of dried fish, mustard seed, hides, coriander seed, mung, til seed, goats, woollen sacks, saddle bags fuel, gum and gugal. Wool and ghee is chiefly brought in from Jhalawan and re-exported to Sind. The market being very tight, has effected trade to a great extent.

The chief imports are rice, cloth, sugar, tobacco, wheat, barley, dates, dwarf, palm leaves and ropes.

Karachi Lasbela Road.

The Karachi Hab portion of the Karachi Las Bela Road which is within the limits of the Sind Administration has been completed. The section from the west bank of the Hab river to Naka Kharri (23 miles) is in hand and it is hoped that it will be completed by Christmas 1921. From Naka Kharri to Bela (85 miles) there already exists a fair weather road, which is being put in repair.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Finance.

Owing to drought and decrease in trade which affected the 'Sung' (customs duty and transit dues on merchandise) the income of the State during the year under report only amounted to Rs. 3,20,639-11-9 against Rs. 4,08,428-7-1 during the preceding year. The expenditure which owing to certain special items had been budgetted for in excess of the income amounted to Rs. 3,59,061-14-1. This included special items of Rs. 23,000 paid to the Jam on account of his illness and the betrothal ceremony of his son, and Rs. 14,000 spent on the part construction of Karachi Bela Road. This excess expenditure resulted in reducing the credit balance of the State from Rs. 5,76,783 to Rs. 5,38,354 at the end of the year under report.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Hospital and Dispensaries.

There is a free dispensary at Bela (established in 1888) in charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon with a small staff.

The medical and sanitary arrangements in the State which are unsatisfactory require special attention.

There is only one dispensary at Bela which remained also closed for the most part of the year owing to Jam's taking away the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of the dispensary with him on his various tours. Besides the Sub-Assistant Surgeon he had always his "Maulij-i-Khas" with him.

One more Sub-Assistant Surgeon besides the one for Bela Hospital has been provided in the budget. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon has been posted at Miani, which is central for the surrounding villages. The population is large and accommodation for a dispensary is available. A large unroofed house has been presented by a Bania on condition that the building will only be used for a Hospital. Budget provision has been made for the necessary staff for this dispensary.

Sanitary conditions at Bela, Miani, Uthal and Liari are in bad state. The presence of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon at these places will naturally improve the present condition.

The cost of the maintenance of the dispensary at Bela during the year was :—

	Rs.
Establishment	4,469-10-9
Medicines, etc.	546- 0-6
TOTAL .	5,015-11-3

against Rs. 3,513-1-2 and Rs. 3,102-15-6 respectively in the previous year.

One hundred fourty six operations were performed and 1,093 persons were vaccinated during the year.

The number of patients treated was—

Indoor	28
Outdoor	8,604
TOTAL	8,632

CHAPTER VII.

Education. Satisfactory progress is being made at the four free Upper Primary Schools, maintained by the State.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous. The Indo-Burma Petroleum Company reported that although they had sunk a bore up to a depth of 2,660 feet they could not find any trace of oil in the Chandargup area for which they had renewed their prospecting License last year. They have accordingly given up the License. Another Firm, Whitehall Petroleum Corporation Limited have, however, applied for a prospecting License for the same area as well as for two others, making a total area of 91 square miles. These applications are now under consideration.

SGPI—S16—214SHAtoGG&CC Balu.—18-1-22—250.

Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1920-21.

PART II.

REVENUE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION SUMMARY.

LAND REVENUE.

For details see Appendix I.

No change took place in the system of collection.

The total land revenue demand of Baluchistan for 1920-21 was Rs. 13,62,978 against Rs. 12,70,775 for 1919-20 including previous years' arrears, which amounted to Rs. 1,05,644 in 1920-21 and Rs. 1,30,530 in 1919-20. The total increase for the year excluding arrears amounts to Rs. 1,17,000. The total revenue collections amounted to Rs. 11,02,563 against Rs. 9,16,099 for the preceding year. The extraordinary decrease in the collections for the previous year was due to the Afghan War.

Zhob and Loralai Districts show an increase of Rs. 1,54,186 and Rs. 31,658 in the total demand respectively. The collections in the Sibi and Loralai Districts respectively were better to the extent of Rs. 39,021 and Rs. 1,93,343. The remaining four districts, however, show a deficit both under demand and collections.

The increases are partly due to more favourable rainfall in Zhob and Loralai, but mainly to abnormal prices at which the Government Revenue grain was disposed of, while the decrease may be attributed to deficient rainfall and the consequent general failure of crops in Sailaba and Khushkaba tracts. High cold winds, which continued over an unusually long period seriously checked the development of grain in the year throughout irrigated and Khushkaba tracts and considerably reduced the outturn. The heavy decrease under grazing tax is attributed to mortality among animals

owing to dearth of fodder and disease and to a comparatively small number of Powindahs visiting the country on account of deficient pasturage.

Of the total demand of Rs. 13,62,978, a sum of Rs. 38,390 was remitted and Rs. 47,557 suspended owing to scarcity and failure of crops; while a sum of Rs. 53,141 was paid in Lambardari allowances. The value of the grain allowances paid to leading men amounted to Rs. 44,965 leaving a sum of Rs. 76,363 as arrears to be recovered during the succeeding year.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

For details see Appendix II.

Except in the case of Mach, where there was a nominal increase of 25 cents, the rainfall at the other recording stations was considerably below the average especially in Quetta, Sibi and Chagai. The rainfall was not only in defect but was untimely for sowings in Khushkaba and Sailaba tracts. The snowfall was meagre, while prolonged adverse winds did no small amount of damage over a considerable part of the Province. Rust and insect parasites, locusts and hailstorms took their toll. In Hurnai and Kohlu Tahsils alone where the numbers were counted, the loss of live-stock from hailstorms amounted to over 4,000 sheep and goats, 80 cows and some donkeys and bullocks. Untimely rainfall also damaged standing crops in Killa Saifulla, which is one of the largest grain-producing areas. Deficient rainfall diminished the volume of water in karezes considerably and in some cases resulted in the total failure of irrigation sources. It caused dearth of fodder and grain throughout the province and the prices of staple grain went up very considerably. The year, in short, was a hard one for the agriculturists, worse for the flock-owners, who lost heavily owing to low prices and high rates of mortality.

The population began to feel the pinch in the closing months of the year. The inhabitants of the more seriously affected parts began to sell their clothes, blankets, utensils and other moveables freely at ridiculously low prices to obtain the necessaries of life at exorbitant rates. Sheep, goats and camels began to perish in large numbers. Then followed the wave of migration beginning with the inhabitants of the Marri Country, Central Zhob, Chagai and Shorarud who left their homes for Sind, Kandahar, Garmsel and other parts of Afghanistan as well as for the towns

within the Province in order to escape starvation. The close of the year left the nomadic population and the population of the unprotected areas in distress at the commencement of a famine which loomed menacingly on the near horizon. And as the following year's report will show, their fears were not unfounded.

IRRIGATION.

For details see Appendices III and XVI.

Irrigation in Baluchistan calls for few remarks in addition to those already made in previous reports. The scheme of additional Water Supply for the Quetta Cantonment and Municipality was sanctioned by the Government of India after the close of the year under review, and the work is going to be taken in hand shortly. The proposal for a deep well boring plant for the Province has also been sanctioned by the Government of India at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,37,000. The plant has been ordered and is already on its way to India.

The Sukkur Barrage Scheme has received the sanction of the Government of India and the work has been taken in hand by the Sind Canal Authorities. This, it is hoped, will considerably improve conditions in the Nasirabad Tahsil, where vast areas of waste lands are lying uncultivated for want of water.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

For details see Appendix IV.

Owing to various reasons it has not been considered advisable to extend Survey and Settlement Operations to the remaining tahsils of the Province.

The report on the proposed revision of the existing revenue rates prepared by Rai Bahadur Diwan Jamiat Rai, was during the year circulated to the various Political Agents for an expression of their opinions and the matter is still under consideration.

The Sibi Bazar Fund lands were surveyed in 1919-20 for the purposes of re-assessment.

Development of Agriculture and Fruit Industry.

Experimental agricultural work in the Province is confined practically to the Fruit Farm at Quetta covering an area of 25 acres of which about 8 acres is under roads and paths, and buildings, etc. Full details in respect of this Farm and the work done there have been given in past year's reports. In the year under review, the Farm was

run by an Extra Assistant Commissioner from the Provincial Service as in the preceding year.

Work was conducted on the lines indicated by Mr. and Mrs. Howard. A large number of fruit trees was raised and sold, there being a balance of over 11,000 fruit trees available for sale at the end of the year. The local zamindars are now realizing the advantages of fruit growing and the demand for suitable budded varieties of fruit trees is daily increasing. In order to enable the poorer classes of local agriculturists to buy trees from the Farm, the prices were reduced appreciably in their cases, and it is expected that it will be possible to reduce them still further in future years.

Several new varieties of fruit trees were introduced in the Farm in the course of the year. There is a considerable demand for flowers and shrubs in Quetta itself and other parts of the Province but there is no means of meeting it locally. The matter was taken up by Lady Dew in 1920, who personally interested herself in the matter and on a suggestion from her, a variety of flowers and shrubs were ordered from Europe and a number of varieties have since been planted. Seeing from the demand that has already sprung up for budded roses, of which nearly 30 varieties were thus introduced and propagated, the new venture promises to prove a great financial help to the Farm.

The two other important features of the year are the opening of a new Experimental farm at Sibi and the organization of a Co-operative Society of the local zamindars of Sariab near Quetta for the sale of potatoes and the purchase of potato seeds.

A new experimental farm covering an area of 20 acres was opened at Sibi with the object of introducing tropical varieties of fruit and ornamental shade trees, etc., from India into the plains of Sibi and Kachi and carrying out experiments in water saving and other agricultural matters. The work was commenced at the end of August 1920 and the farm was laid out into plots and graded properly by the middle of October. In the following spring a fairly large number of fruit and other trees were imported from India and planted in the Farm. One of the two local students, who have been educated at Lyallpur Agricultural College, has been placed in immediate charge of the Farm under the

supervision of the Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Quetta Fruit Farm. Experiments were conducted in the Sibi Farm on a small scale in water saving in wheat growing on the lines indicated by Mr. Howard, and promise to be successful if carried out under intelligent supervision.

Potato growing is a lucrative industry particularly in the neighbourhood of Quetta. There had been a general complaint for some time that the local potato grower was sustaining loss owing to the number of middle-men in his way in the sale of potatoes and the purchase of potato seeds which are obtained from the Punjab every year. As an experimental measure, a Co-operative Society was formed under Government supervision in 1920 consisting of the leading zamindars of the best potato producing centre, the Sariab Circle. Facilities have been provided for the storage and sale of potatoes by the construction at Government expense of a Ware-house outside the Quetta Town. It is the first attempt at Co-operative movement in the Province and promises to become popular provided it is assisted and guided by Government at least in the beginning.

In connection with the sun-drying of vegetables, paper covers of a suitable pattern were designed at the Farm and sent to England. These covers were designed to serve as a substitute for tin cases in order to reduce the cost and to facilitate opening of packets which was the chief difficulty with the Indian consumer. While sun-dried vegetables are relished and praised everywhere it is regrettable that a market does not exist to justify the continuance of the industry and the work had therefore to be totally abandoned. Automatic spray pumps and chemicals for washing diseased trees were introduced in the Farm in the year under review. The income of the Farm during the year rose to Rs. 20,000 from Rs. 5,400, the average for the previous three years.

The Takavi loans granted during the year amounted to Rs. 1,18,855. Details will be found in Appendix V. Appendix V.

There was no change in the total area of the Reserved Forests during the year under report. All the State Forests with the solitary exception of Sobha Jamali and all the unclassed forests in the Quetta-Pishin, Sibi and Loralai Districts, were administered by the Extra Assistant Conservator, Forests. The unclassed Forests.

forests in the Zhob and Chagai Agencies were as usual looked after and administered by the Civil Authorities.

Owing to fodder famine outside the State Forests, about 24 square miles of State Forests were thrown open to local tribesmen for free grazing in the Loralai District.

Natural reproduction of Juniper Excelsa, Khanjak (Pistacia Mutica Var Cabulica), Olive (Olea Cuspidata) in the hills is disappointing but promising in the case of *Jhand* (Prosopis Spicigera) and Tamarisk Spp. young seedlings of which were noticed in the Sibi forests. Scanty rain and scarcity of water, with other local factors are the chief causes of unsatisfactory natural reproduction. Coppice reproduction of Tamarisk Spp. and Willow has been satisfactory in all the areas as usual.

An attempt is being made to create new forest areas on the hill sides surrounding the Quetta Valley and for this purpose grazing is being restricted on certain portions of these hills by providing wire fencing. During the year under report after the first snowfall on December 23rd, 1920, 5 maunds of juniper seed, 20 seers khanjak seed and one maund of ash seed were sown on the Murdar and Chiltan hills which form part of the area thus selected but the seed failed to germine. Further experiments in plantation work were conducted in the Zangi-Lora and Dhobi Ghat nurseries near Quetta.

2,350 cuttings of different species of trees were planted with satisfactory results. The two-year old *chil* (Pinus Longifolia) and *Chilghoza* (Pinus Gerardiana) seedlings which had been raised in the vicinity of Quetta died during the winter. Owing to dry seasons sowings and plantings were not carried out on a large scale. 340 plants and 15 seers of seed were issued free of charge to Government officers for arboricultural purposes.

The European Olive and grafted Olive trees at Dilkuna and Harnai are doing well.

The exotic species planted as an experiment some years ago in the neighbourhood of Quetta were healthy but their growth was very slow. It is very difficult to assign any cause for this. Most probably local conditions do not agree with them.

The total revenue of the year under report amounted to Rs. 22,543 showing an increase of Rs. 4,606 over the past

year's figure. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 28,672 against Rs. 25,314, the increase being due chiefly to revision of the pay of the establishment.

EDUCATION.

For details see Appendix VI.

Education in the Province continued to make satisfactory progress. Six new schools were opened during the year in rural areas. The number of local boys attending Government schools was 1,261 against 1,245 in the previous year. The number of mosque schools and the children receiving tuition in them rose from 202 and 2,651 to 247 and 3,164, respectively. The obstacles in the way of educational advancement are multifarious. A large proportion of the population is semi-nomadic and therefore unable to take advantage of the schools throughout the year. The permanent villages are few and far between and the children of school-going age, who are also required by their parents for domestic work owing to their limited means, are unable to attend the Government schools which necessarily are located in central villages. The most important difficulty, however lies in the opposition offered by local *mullas* who are deprived of their principal means of livelihood by the opening of a Government school. This has been overcome by treating the mosque schools more generously in the matter of grants-in-aid. The grant-in-aid for the year on this account amounted to Rs. 6,000. The Islamia School at Quetta organized by the Islamia Anjuman is co-operating in educating and training sons of *mullas* and other suitable local boys to qualify themselves for holding charge of mosque schools.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the year was the opening of a private school on the lines of Government schools at the coal mines near Quetta by the young local Satakzai Sardar, who has been educated at the Sandeman High School, Quetta. He is the principal mine owner in the Province. Numerically inferior to rival neighbouring tribes, he intends to educate every member of his tribe in the rising generation until with the help of education he is able to outstrip his rivals. The cost of the school is met entirely from a private mining fund. The numbers of scholars attending the school was 150 at the beginning. This is a very hopeful sign of change of attitude towards education on the part of local people who are gradually breaking away from their old prejudices.

The Sandeman High School kept up its good name and was unaffected by the virus of non-co-operation. The school has its own Court of Honour for settling internal cases of discipline and has recently joined the Scout movement which promises to be most popular and successful.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL FUNDS.

For details see Appendix VII.

Marked activity was displayed in Municipal affairs during the year under review. An advance was made in the matter of local Self-Government by the Quetta Municipality being allowed to elect their own Vice-Chairman.

Several Sub-Committees, the standing committee, the house, the sanitary, the conservancy lines and the prices Sub-Committees were placed on a proper footing. Of the more important improvements taken up during the year under review are a new Town Hall, a new Wood Market, a new Fruit and Vegetable Market, a new Meat Market, the supply of electric light and the partial substitution of mechanical transport for conservancy bullock carts. The Town Hall will supply a long-felt want. The work was commenced at the close of the year and is expected to be completed before next winter. The old Wood Market was an eyesore in the heart of the town. A new Wood Market was built in a suitable quarter and the old site was selected for the construction of the new Fruit and Vegetable Market and the Meat Market, which are being built on modern lines. The work on these two Markets as well as the Town Hall was well advanced when this report was being written and it is expected that these buildings will be completed before the next winter sets in. There was much private charity, and gifts for public utility and social necessities.

The Quetta Municipality may be described as progressive and flourishing and conspicuous for the keenness shown by the members of its Committee.

Financially the year was a most prosperous one for the Municipal and the Bazar Funds. In spite of the fact that large sums were spent on new projects, the revision and increase of establishments, sanitary improvements and various other improvements of minor importance, the year's income of the Quetta Municipality showed an increase of over one lakh of rupees.

FOREIGN LAND TRADE. For details see Appendix VIII.

The total value of the land trade which passed through the Province to and from Afghanistan and Persia during the year 1920-21 was Rs. 373 lakhs showing a decrease of nearly 50 lakhs of rupees, compared to the previous year. To this 373 lakhs, Afghan imports contributed Rs. 108 lakhs, Persian imports Rs. 36 lakhs, exports to Afghanistan Rs. 124 lakhs and exports to Persia Rs. 105 lakhs. Compared with previous years, imports from Afghanistan were less to the extent of Rs. 50 lakhs. Persian imports show an improvement in value of 33 lakhs. Exports to Afghanistan fell by 33 lakhs while exports to Persia show a net gain of 2 lakhs.

The principal commodities imported from Afghanistan were wool, raw and manufactured (pile carpets) Rs. 51 lakhs, fruits and nuts 43 lakhs, drugs and medicinal herbs 4½ lakhs, seeds 3 lakhs, hides and skins 2 lakhs, ghi 1½ lakhs and tobacco $\frac{9}{10}$ lakh. The chief decrease occurred under fruits Rs. 28 lakhs, wool 24 lakhs, while seeds showed an improvement of 3 lakhs, drugs and medicinal herbs 1¾ lakhs, hides and skins 83,000 and tobacco and ghi 38,000 each.

The principal Persian imports consisted of wool Rs. 30½ lakhs, fruits and nuts nearly 2 lakhs, ghi 1 lakh, hides and skins 78,000 and cotton raw 43,000. Of the total increase of Rs. 33 lakhs in Persian imports, wool alone represents 29¾ lakhs, fruits and nuts a little over one lakh and ghi about half a lakh.

While imports of fruits and wool from Persia show an increase of nearly Rs. 31 lakhs, those from Afghanistan have fallen to the extent of 52 lakhs. The comparative proximity of the Railway line to the Persian centres is largely responsible for the increase in Persian imports. On the other hand the fruit crop in Afghanistan was poor while the long distances which Afghan Kafilas have to cover, coupled with an unsatisfactory market in India, greatly discouraged the export of wool from Afghanistan. At the same time it is not without interest to note that while raw wool was imported in smaller quantities, carpets made in Herat and the neighbourhood and other carpet manufactories beyond, were imported both by the Chaman route and the Nushki Extension Railway on a scale probably unknown

in the history of the Afghan trade. This unusual state of things is attributed by some to the deadlock caused by troubles in Russia but a more plausible explanation given by reliable Herat traders is that the Bolsheviks plundered large quantities of carpets in Turkistan which were sold very cheap and in due course found their way into the hands of Afghan traders who brought them to India. The Quetta Market was glutted with carpets. The local traders bought as many as they could on cash payment and credit but even then the supply exceeded the demand.

The principal commodities which suffered during the year in the export trade to Afghanistan were cotton-piece goods showing a fall of Rs. 44½ lakhs, apparel 4 lakhs, tea 3½ lakhs, dying material 1¼ lakhs, spices one lakh and drugs over half a lakh. On the other hand sugar increased by 19 lakhs and leather and its manufactures by nearly 2¾ lakhs.

The exports to Persia aggregate Rs. 105 lakhs. This figure should be taken with caution as it does not represent pure Persian trade. Large quantities of Railway stores and provisions, liquors, building material, grains and pulses, stationery, sheep and goats, fruits and vegetables, oils, paper and other miscellaneous articles intended for the use of Railway and Military Departments on the Nushki Extension Railway and beyond valued approximately at not less than a million rupees had been included in these figures. The principal increases occurred under sugar 28¼ lakhs, spices 2 lakhs, dying materials a little over a lakh and a quarter and leather half a lakh. The main decreases occurred under piece-goods and twist and yarn 33¼ lakhs, and under tea about 3¾ lakhs, these are probably due to large quantities imported in previous years being in stock as well as to high prices of cloth prevalent in the Indian Markets. Trade was also seriously handicapped this year owing to the prohibition on the export of Afghan and Persian coins imposed by the two Governments. The other decreases were Apparel over Rs. 22¼ lakhs, provisions 4½ lakhs, liquors and oils 1½ lakhs. These commodities are chiefly intended for the Military and Railway employees and the decreases are due to the withdrawal of troops, etc., on the termination of War. Further details will be found in the Appendix.

MINES AND MINERALS. For details see Appendix IX.

Coal and chrome are the only minerals of commercial value which are being worked for at present. The year opened with 66 leases for chrome and 42 leases for coal covering an area of 6,908 and 4,418 acres, respectively. During the year under review however 19 Chrome leases covering an area of 2,471 acres were cancelled and 32 new leases with an area of 320 acres instead were issued. No new leases for coal were issued. One lease for asbestos was granted but no work was done.

The output for the year was coal 3,267 tons, coal dust 22,440 tons and chromite 4,11,541 cwts. The outturn of coal fell by 3,396 tons while that of coal dust was practically the same as in the preceding year. Chromite, however, shows an improvement of 1,47,075 cwts. Paucity of labour and camel transport and consequent high rates of labour and hire are partly responsible for the smaller output of coal. But the principal reason for the poor outturn is that the Duki mines were not worked at all, while some of the mines on the Sor Range which were transferred by the original lessees to the Railway Department were worked only for a part of the year.

The work on the chromite mines in Hindubagh had been seriously affected in 1919-20 owing to the disturbances on the Afghan border and the outturn had fallen to 2,64,456 cwts. from 4,58,880 cwts. in the previous year. Owing to comparative peace and better transport arrangements the mines resumed normal conditions during the year under report.

JUDICIAL. For details see Appendix X.

The regular criminal and civil cases between non-inhabitants of Baluchistan residing in Quetta and small urban areas are disposed of by the regular Courts. Suits and criminal offences concerning the tribesmen are decided by tribal law under the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

The number of regular civil cases instituted was 4,581 against 3,631 in 1919. There was an increase of 500 cases in Quetta, over 300 in the Sibi and over 100 in the Loralai Districts. The Quetta Rent Law alone is responsible for an increase of 400 suits. The Miscellaneous Civil cases in the Quetta-Pishin District show a decrease of over 200 cases. The value of civil suits instituted was Rs. 9,65,676 against Rs. 7,48,333 in 1919.

The number of execution applications before regular Judicial Courts were 2,755 against 2,163 in 1919. Rs. 4,36,538 were dealt with against Rs. 3,97,913 in 1919. Of this amount Rs. 86,088 were realised against Rs. 1,03,583 in 1919. Thus the percentage of realizations through Courts was 19·7 against 26·3 in 1919 and 31 in 1918.

No sentence of death was passed by the Courts while there was only one case of transportation for life in the whole Province.

Registration.

The total number of documents registered (including Wills) was 1,087 against 847 in 1919. Of these only 9 were optional. The income from fees and other sources amounted to Rs. 8,054 against Rs. 5,381 in 1919. The expenditure was Rs. 3,086 against Rs. 2,059. The fees realised under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, amounted to Rs. 20 against Rs. 50 in the preceding year.

The only registered Joint Stock Company in Baluchistan is the Quetta Club Limited.

Jails.

The daily average number of prisoners in the Jails of Baluchistan was 485·88 and the total number of prisoners received was 6,046 as compared with 508·375 and 6,134, respectively, in the previous year.

The following table gives the more important figures for the Jails and the Lock-ups in the various districts :—

Name of District.	Daily average number of prisoners.		Civil.	Total.	Dieting cost per annum per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	Daily average of sick prisoners.	
	Convicted.	Under-trial.					
					Rs. a. p.		
Zhob... ...	2·63	21·90	...	24·53	87 15 5	2·07	8·44
Sibi	27·13	117·62	·08	144·83	84 0 8	3·35	2·31
Quetta-Pishin (Subsidiary Jails and Lock-ups)...	2·09	63·83	·57	66·49	106 15 4	·74	1·11
Quetta District Jail ...	54·40	42·66	·94	98·00	95 2 11	1·92	1·96
Bolan Pass Nushki Railway ...	...	3·13	...	3·13	84 1 11	...	...
Loralai ...	25·86	110·29	...	136·15	61 6 2	3·62	2·66
Chagai ...	...	12·75	...	12·75	84 6 0	...	...
TOTAL ...	112·11	372·18	1·59	485·88	83 4 9	11·70	...

The high percentage of daily average number of convicts in the Quetta and Sibi Jails is due to the fact that these two jails are District Jails where prisoners are retained for longer periods, while prisoners with a sentence exceeding 3 months but not exceeding 6 months are also transferred there from certain subsidiary jails. The high percentage in the case of Loralai is accounted for by the fact that though it is a subsidiary jail convicted prisoners are retained there for six months, while being on the road to Fort Sandeman convicts from some of the Zhob and Loralai subsidiary jails are received and kept there on their way to Sibi and the Hyderabad Jails.

The expenditure on guard and maintenance was Rs. 78,914 against Rs. 63,378, the cost per head being Rs. 162-6-8 against Rs. 124-10-8 in the previous year. The establishment charges per head amounted to Rs. 42-9-9 against Rs. 31-0-7 in 1919, and the charges for dieting to Rs. 83-4-9 against Rs. 56-15-10.

One convict from the Hurnai Jail, one under-trial prisoner from the Sibi Jail and one under-trial prisoner from the Sibi Police lock-up escaped. The two former were recaptured. The health of the prisoners was good.

EXCISE.
For details see Appendix XI.

Altogether there were granted in Baluchistan 29 licenses for the sale of foreign and fermented liquors, 52 for country spirits, 41 for opium and 48 for bhang, charás and ganja. The number of licenses for the sale of foreign and fermented liquors rose by 9, all of which belong to the Civil Town of Quetta. The actual number of new shops opened was however only 3, the rest being wholesale licenses granted to existing shopkeepers. The number of licenses in all other cases remained the same as in the previous year. The consumption of foreign liquors shows an increase of 1,380 gallons, while fermented liquors show a decrease of 1,538. Country liquors fell from 53,987 to 51,113 gallons. There was no appreciable variation in the consumption of opium and hemp drugs.

Prior to the introduction of the new distilling system, when the Quetta Government Distillery was not under Government control, the average income from still head duty on country spirits was Rs. 1,15,000 since the introduc-

tion of the new system in 1909-10 the control of the distillery has been taken over by Government and the income has shown a steady increase so that in the year under report it amounted to 4,90,000. This large increase is partly due to the enhancement of the rate of still head duty and partly to the increase in consumption consequent on the increase in population. The income from all sources amounted to Rs. 7,26,990 in 1920-21 as compared with Rs. 7,40,035 in the previous year. There was a considerable falling off in the revenue realised from duty on Indian-made beer. The quantity consumed amounted to 59,643 ⅛ as against 61,210⅛ gallons in 1919-20. The decline is partly due to the withdrawal of troops on the termination of War and partly to the fact that the present-day soldier does not drink much alcohol.

Opium and charas are the principal drugs smuggled from Afghanistan, Persia and the Kalat States. The most important case of smuggling during the year was that of 2,400 lbs. of charas which was smuggled from Ghazni in Afghanistan on donkeys and was detected in British territory. Cases of drunkenness are on the decline.

Salt.

No change was made in the Salt Administration of the Province. The revenue from local salt amounted to Rs. 455 against Rs. 815 in 1919-20. There is no direct expenditure under this head.

FINANCE. For details see Appendix XII.

The provisional figures of actual receipts for the year show an increase of nearly 2¼ lakhs over those of last year, due chiefly to better land revenue and enhanced stamp receipts. The expenditure on the other hand has gone up by nearly 7 lakhs, the increase occurring chiefly under "25—Political," and "20—Police," due mainly to the revision of establishments and the general growth of expenditure chiefly due to rise in prices.

Employment of Muhammadans.

The percentage of Muhammadan employees to Hindus in ministerial appointments in Baluchistan increased from 47·84 in 1919-20 to 50 during the year under report. In the lowest ranks the increase was highest, 59 against 53 last year; it rose from 36 to 42 in appointments on pay varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100; while in the higher grades it was 25 as compared with 19 during the year preceding. Similarly good progress

was made in enlisting Muhammadan Naib Tahsildars. Of the total number of 26 appointments 20 were held by Muhammadans and 6 by Hindus at the end of the year.

VETERINARY.

For details see Appendix XIII.

The appointment of a separate Superintendent of Civil Veterinary Department for the Province of Baluchistan including the Native States of Kalat and Las Bela was sanctioned during the year, but owing to shortage in the number of qualified officers available, the post remained vacant.

There are altogether 6 dispensaries at which 8,061 against 6,665 cases were treated during the year under review. In addition, medicines and medical advice were given to owners of 506 animals outside the dispensaries. There was only one case of glanders and the animal was destroyed. Of other contagious diseases Strangles among Equines; Rinderpest and foot and mouth disease among Bovines; Anthrax, pluro-pneumonia contagiosa, Rinderpest and Liver flukes among others caused more mortality than in the preceding year.

HORSE BREEDING.

For details see Appendices XIV and XV.

Horse breeding on the whole may be said to be on the decline. The principal causes are two-fold, rise in prices and introduction of mechanical transport. Owing to a series of dry years and other causes, irrigation water has been gradually decreasing for agricultural purposes with the result that the prices of fodder have been going up rapidly so that at the present moment lucerne is selling at Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-12 per maund instead of annas six to annas eight a maund some years ago. Similarly the price of bhusa now averages Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per maund whereas some years back the rate varied from annas six to annas eight per maund. Prices of grains have similarly gone up considerably. The rise in prices in recent years particularly followed by a serious drought which is threatening to develop into a severe famine and the disbandment of cavalry regiments has seriously affected horse breeding which will take many years to regain its lost prosperity.

The motor car is responsible to no small extent for the gradually decreasing demand for horses. The wealthy Punjab merchants and noblemen who paid fancy prices for Baluchistan horses for their vehicles and personal use

have now taken mostly to motor cars. Within the province itself the motor car is more popular with the younger generation than the vehicles driven by horses. To make matters worse, the Army Department has recently suggested the removal of all Imperial stallions from Baluchistan on the grounds that a sufficient supply of remounts is not obtained, and that this branch of the Army Remount Department is being run at a loss. For the purposes of the present report, it will be sufficient to state here that this Administration was unable to agree with the conclusions arrived at by the Army Department, and strong representations were made, urging that the Imperial Stallions should not be removed; as, apart from the serious set back to horse breeding, which this withdrawal would cause, it was felt that the Army Department had considerably underrated the advantages which accrued to the Army itself from the maintenance of these stallions here. The question is still under consideration, and the final orders of the Government of India are awaited.

If these stallions are removed, a very determined effort will have to be made by this Administration to step into the breech. The difficulty is mainly one of funds. The climate of the Baluchistan Highlands is perhaps better fitted for the rearing of good horses than that of almost any other part of India. It will be a matter for very great regret, and also of loss to our local men, many of whom are keenly interested in horses, if their efforts which at one time seemed likely to be crowned with conspicuous success, now fail through lack of support, high prices and bad seasons. The matter is receiving the close attention of this Administration, and definite proposals will be formulated if necessary as soon as the decision of the Government of India in the Army Department is received regarding the proposed withdrawal of the Imperial Stallions.

Details will be found in Appendices XIV and XV, which give combined figures for Sind and Baluchistan.

PUBLIC WORKS.

For details see Appendix XVI.

The outlay on Public Works carried out through Public Works Department officers during the year amounted to Rs. 11,68,591. Of this Rs. 6,28,691 was spent on original works and the balance of Rs. 5,39,900 on repairs and establishment charges, etc. The Political Agents

3.—Native States and Tribal Territory.

It now remains to pass in brief review the history of the Native States and Independent tribes during the year.

Kalat.

The Wazir-i-Azam's report is a satisfactory record of energetic and successful administration in spite of adverse circumstances. The relations of His Highness the Khan with the Administration remained most cordial and his generosity and help in social work such as Red Cross and similar movements have been as noteworthy as ever. It is very gratifying to report that His Highness has been pleased to withdraw the old restriction against his brother Mir Azam Jan's coming to Kalat. The latter accompanied the Agent to the Governor-General on a visit to the Khan in his capital at the end of the year. The results of a renewal of this family tie can only be to the great benefit of the State and the whole Province.

The Chandia Magasi settlement.

Another settlement may here be mentioned, that of the old and bitter Chandia Magasi dispute. The feud between these two tribes had for years been a constant source of embarrassment to this Administration and Sind, and had recently reached a point at which a serious collision between armed bands of the two tribes was a very probable contingency. As ordinary joint Jirgas had failed in the past to bring about a satisfactory adjustment it was decided in communication with the Commissioner in Sind to refer all the outstanding cases to an impartial Council of Elders unconnected with either Province. Two leading Sirdars were kindly lent for this purpose by the Punjab Government and one by the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province. A camp was made on neutral ground—as near the actual boundary line as possible—at Ghulam Muhammad Goth; and here in January the rival parties with their following, the members of the Special Jirga, the Political Agent of Kalat and the District Magistrate, Larkana, assembled. After much difficulty the deliberations were brought to a successful issue, greatly assisted by Mir Azam Jan, whose position as the brother of His Highness the Khan of Kalat and whose unrivalled knowledge of custom commanded the respect of all parties. It is too much to expect that the hatchet which those old enemies have loved to brandish in each other's faces for so many years will be permanently buried in the sand of Ghulam Muhammad Goth; but at all events the differences have at last been composed. Ample security has

been taken, and it is unlikely that either side will dare to break the compromise for a considerable time to come. The Province is under a great obligation to the two officers—Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Jacob, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., Political Agent, Kalat, and Mr. Hey, the Deputy Commissioner of Larkana, whose tact, patience and firmness alone made this very desirable settlement possible.

Sarawan.

Mention has already been made of the equanimity and good sense with which the tribal Sardars have watched the progress of events in India. They have found little to detach them from the ordinary and engrossing interests of their tribal affairs which they have continued to manage with customary success. Their influence over the tribesmen shows no signs of lessening, and every endeavour has been made by the Administration to keep up their position and protect their rights. The system has stood the test of an exceptional strain uncommonly well.

Jhalawan.

The Jhalawan Sardars and tribes have still the lessons of 1916 fresh in their memory; and have proved by their examplary behaviour that they have profited by what they experienced in that momentous year. The strain of a succession of bad harvests has, it is probable, been more severe in Jhalawan than anywhere else in Baluchistan. On the completion of the fair weather motor road to Khozdar which is now being made the politics of Jhalawan will materially change. The lack of communications and consequent difficulty of approaching the heart of their country has given the people of Jhalawan in the past a false sense of their position relative to the other tribes in Kalat. Improved communications will doubtless lead to development and progress in this remote part of Baluchistan. The fact that the Mekran Levy Corps is now largely recruited from Jhalawan shows how greatly the ideas of these people have altered in the last two or three years. With tactful and sympathetic handling, so imperative amongst this people, such as they are now receiving from the Assistant Political Agent—whose appointment has proved an unqualified success—and with close touch between the Sardars and the Administration there ought to be little danger of trouble in the future.

Kharan.

The Kharan Sardar has shown a new desire to meet the Administration and has altogether given up his old attitude of isolation and aloofness

from the Baluch Confederacy. In May 1920 he visited His Highness the Khan at Kalat and without any question took the position his ancestor had held below the principal Kalat Sardar. At the same time he voluntarily made an agreement with the Political Agent, Kalat, that he would endeavour to prevent by all the means in his power the export and import of arms from and to Kharan. So far he has shown himself anxious to carry out this agreement both in the letter and in the spirit. As has previously been suggested the Kharan Sardar can play an important part on the Western border if he chooses to use his influence in the direction of controlling the petty Persian Chieftains of the Sarhad and of maintaining a chain of defensive posts along his frontier from Mekran to the Railway. It will be to the interest of the Administration to back up his influence and help him to consolidate his position. He is a young man who has a career of great usefulness before him if only he plays his cards well and eschews the evil influence of the intriguers to which his isolated position renders him so peculiarly exposed.

Las Bela.

The circumstances in which Mir Kamal Khan, late Jam of Las Bela, abdicated in February 1921, are set forth in details in the account of the State given in Appendix X. It was the only possible solution of a painful and difficult situation. It is profitless to review at any length the mistakes of the past. Mir Kamal Khan belonged to the old school; and his rule had perhaps the merits as well as the undoubted defects of a past which has happily vanished. It is better to look to the future welfare of the State which, during the probation of the young ruler, may be hoped to make much needed progress in every direction. In particular it will be necessary to put the judicial arrangements of the State on a sounder basis, and to make fuller use of the Jirga system which the late Jam had allowed to fall into neglect. A strong Wazir and great vigilance on the part of the Political Agent will be needed during the first years of slow change and the introduction of improvements necessary in the methods of Government.*

The Bugtis.

The tribe gave absolutely no trouble during the year. Its position on the very borders of Sind exposes it to a greater extent perhaps than

* Since these lines were written Mir Kamal Khan died in Quetta on 26th June 1921.

any other tribe in Baluchistan to the dangers of political agitation in India. But the Nawab, who is a tower of strength to the Administration, used his influence, as always, on the right side.

The Marris.

The most fanatical backward and ignorant of the Baluch tribes in the Province, the Marris are passing through a difficult phase. They had not yet completely settled down from the rising of 1918; their bitterness at the loss of so many fighting men, at the imprisonment of others and at the large fines imposed had not yet been assuaged when the tragic murder of Mr. Howell, the American oil prospector, and his Hindu interpreter occurred in November 1920, near Barkhan in the Loralai District. This dastardly crime, which was very soon proved to be the work of Marris, must inevitably result in further severe penalty being exacted, and that in a year of drought worse than any previously known in the country which has lost 90 per cent. of his flocks. The temper of the tribe is sullen and difficult, and exceptional tact will be required for its successful management. Punishment must be made to bear as lightly as possible on them for the times are exceptionally hard. Unfortunately the present chief is not remarkable for any outstanding ability. Such authority as he possesses is due entirely to his supposed holy attributes. His two sons each the nucleus of a different faction in the tribe are also a most disturbing element. Only personal influence, sympathetic treatment and unremitting watchfulness can bring the Marris into line with the rest of the Baluchistan tribes. It is well worth making an attempt to pull them together, for like all frontier tribesmen they have great capabilities.

4.—Conclusion.

It was observed in last year's Report that the peace and security of this Province depend on factors quite beyond its control. The events of 1920-21 bear out the truth of that statement. The peace of the border-land depends entirely on external conditions and policy. The internal condition of the Province, too, will always be closely affected for good or for evil by what goes on in India.

At present the political outlook in India, though still dark, seems to be more reassuring than it was a year ago; and the danger of unrest spreading into this Province to

have diminished. The situation, however, needs to be continually and closely watched. Insidious propaganda is always at work. A spark, blowing from an unexpected quarter, may at any moment light a fire. That the social and political doctrines preached too often from religious platforms are generally as ignorant as they are malicious does not detract from their danger to an easily deceived public opinion.

The Political outlook.

But there are two factors in the situation, at any rate, which so far, fortunately, have proved stronger than the forces from outside. One is the loyalty and common sense of the Sirdars and their deep dislike of having their way of life and their ideas of orderly progress defected by alien agitation. The other is the loyal co-operation of all the officials, both British and Indians, with Government and with the people; their whole hearted continuous and devoted work for the good of the Province demands grateful recognition. The Indian officials are recruited mainly from the Punjab, and have an esprit de corps of their own; but they take a genuine pride in the Baluchistan system the ideals of which they have had no difficulty in assimilating. The knowledge that the fidelity of the officials of the Province is to be depended upon is an asset of the greatest value to the Administration.

The economic outlook.

It is unlikely that the Province will again be put to such pressure or have to face such a strain for a long time to come. The outlook therefore would be hopeful but for the famine which has held the Province in its grip. So far the year has been most unfavourable. Live stock—on which the people absolutely depend for their sustenance—has been dying everywhere for want of fodder. Hitherto there has been remarkably little increase in crime, but in the frontier districts the respect for law and order is not so deeply ingrained that it will indefinitely resist the strain. Emigration on a large scale is the one remedy—though it is desperate, and extremely difficult for these home loving peoples who although nomads have always adhered to well defined paths in the annual emigration to and fro. Everything depended on the summer rains, and these have now (as we go to press) been fairly widespread. Hopes are again high and the outlook better, though recovery is bound to be slow and it will be at least five years before the flocks and herds get back to their original numbers.

APPENDICES TO PART I.

A.—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

APPENDIX I.

QUETTA-PISHIN DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of the tribes.

1. Conditions were by no means normal during the year. The unrest caused by the war with Afghanistan continued, and this factor, combined with a steadily increasing degree of scarcity was responsible for an unusually large number of raids. The chief of these were :—

Chaman Sub-Division.

(1) On the 22nd April 1920, a party of Shamozai Achakzais lifted some donkeys and camels from Naurap village. Some of these were subsequently recovered.

(2) On the 16th July 1920, Rahmak Ashezai, a Khassadar in charge of the Railway stores at the Signal Station beyond Chaman, was kidnapped by raiders from across the border. The raiders also carried away a quantity of iron sleepers. The Khassadar was subsequently released and the sleepers returned.

(3) On the 5th and 7th October 1920, some materials of the M. W. S. were stolen from Chaman with the connivance of the chowkidar in charge. The material was carried across the border and all attempts to get it back failed.

Pishin Sub-Division.

(1) On the night of the 11th September, eight Jalalzais of Zhob District, raided Hasti Sargara's house at Yaru and kidnapped his wife, taking her across the border. The woman has not yet been returned although one Juma Khan was detained as a hostage for a considerable time.

(2) On the 4th October 1920, a gang of about 25 bad characters from across the border, raided the camp of the Naib Tahsildar at Barshor and after wounding a local zamindar, carried off 5 horses, 1 riding camel, 7 bullocks, 3 donkeys and 3 or 4 bullock loads of atta. They were

pursued by Mulla Shuja with his men and the inhabitants of Shinwan, who succeeded in bringing back the bullocks.

(3) On the night of the 13th September 1920, four camels were stolen from Killi Sulemankhel, near Gulistan. The Levy party stationed there immediately went in pursuit of the raiders and succeeded in recovering two camels. They also caught one of the raiders with his rifle.

(4) On the 4th October, 6 raiders looted the village shop at Pilsur in Pishin and carried off all the foodstocks in it.

(5) On the 23rd October, a gang of about 40 strong raided the village shop in Baloozai and carried off the whole stock together with Rs. 1,000 cash.

Quetta Sub-Division.

(1) On the 27th June, trans-border badmashes carried off 13 camels belonging to Pirkanis from about 8 miles from Kurram. The levy party sent in pursuit succeeded in bringing back the camels.

(2) On the 18th September 1920, 13 camels belonging to Brahuis working on the coal mines were stolen from Hanna. Eleven of these were subsequently recovered. One of the culprits, Yasin Khan of Dayu, in Maruf, was also captured and suitably dealt with.

(3) On the 18th December, a gang of nine armed men from across the border, raided a railway gang hut between Sheikh Wasil and Barak Khurd, and carried off four of the gangmen. The latter were subsequently released.

(4) On the 30th January 1921, some badmashes carried away 15 goats and 80 sheep belonging to Rahimdil of Killi Manak Akhrot in Shorarud. The levies sent in pursuit succeeded in recovering the animals.

In October a large number of extra temporary levies were engaged to put a stop to these raids.

These arrangements served their purpose and it was found possible to disband the whole of the temporary levies by the end of February.

3. There was only one inter-tribal dispute during the year. In the 1st week of July, the Fakirzai Sanzarkhel Kakars of Hindubagh and Ahmedkhel Kakars of Toba in Pishin, raided each other's villages over a dispute regarding land and water. The Fakirzais were the aggressors. The consequences were not serious. The matter was referred to a joint Pishin-Hindubagh Jirgah for settlement.

4. A separate report is attached relating to the kidnapping of Muhammad Umar Khan Alkozai in April 1920 and subsequent events.

Miscellaneous.

A Health and Child Welfare Exhibition, under the patronage of Mrs. Dew, was held with great success, for 8 days in September.

District Levies.

The levies are working satisfactorily and the behaviour of the men is on the whole good. The revision of pay has given general satisfaction.

FRONTIER CRIMES REGULATION.

A. - Criminal Justice.

The number of persons charged with offences was 1,300 against 1,165 in the preceding year.

B.—Civil Justice.

The total number of cases referred to Councils of Elders was 248 as compared with 235 in 1919.

C.—General.

The decisions of the Jirgahs have been satisfactory.

THE BALUCHITAN COMPANY, AUXILIARY FORCE (INDIA).

In October, the 27th Baluchistan Company, Indian Defence Force, was abolished and its place taken by the Baluchistan Company, Auxiliary Force (India). At the close of the year there were 35 men on the rolls. The Company has been re-armed with the S. M. L. E. Rifle, Mark III, and a Lewis gun added to the equipment.

An Advisory Committee has been appointed, but up to the time of writing this report, no officers have been posted to the Company; the question is under the consideration of the military authorities.

APPENDIX IA.

Report on the kidnapping of Muhammad Ummar Alkozai on 18th April 1920.

The most important political event of the year on the Quetta Frontier was the kidnapping of Muhammad Umar Khan Alkozai.

Muhammad Umar Khan is the son of the late Abdul Majid Khan Alkozai of Arghandab in Afghanistan, who during the reigns of Amir Dost Muhammad Khan and Amir Sher Ali Khan was the recognised head of the Alkozai tribe, numbering about 60,000 families and was in receipt of a substantial allowance from the Afghan Government. When Abdur Rahman Khan became Amir, Abdul Majid left Afghanistan with Sardar Ayub Khan and took refuge in India. He died at Rawalpindi, and his son Muhammad Umar came to Chaman with his family in 1891 and settled down at Sirki Tileri Karez, about 3 miles from Chaman. Since then Muhammad Umar has been living there under British protection receiving a small allowance from Government, supplemented by an allowance from Ayub Khan and his successors, and has been rendering loyal and valuable assistance to the British Government. Muhammad Umar, like his father, is still considered the head of the Alkozais. He is a respectable old man and enjoys considerable influence among his tribesmen.

It was on account of his political importance that, during the last Afghan War, the Sadr-i-Azam sent messages to Muhammad Umar asking him to assist the Afghan Government. To the annoyance of the Sadr-i-Azam, Muhammad Umar refused. His personal enemies were not slow in making the best of their opportunity. They set to work against him with the object of punishing him and pleasing the Sadr-i-Azam. They made several unsuccessful attempts to kidnap him during the Afghan War, and finally on the 18th April 1920, succeeded in carrying him across the border. About 8 o'clock in the evening while Muhammad Umar was having his food, three strangers entered his house. He took them for guests from Pishin, and before he had time to speak they pounced upon him and his companion, assisted by another gang of 9 men who immediately followed the first batch. Muhammad Umar, his three nephews and a transborder Alkozai guest were bound and carried off. The raiders were armed and met little opposition from the villagers.

On arrival at the frontier the gang was met by a body of about 30 troops of the Amir's Army. Here they set free one of Muhammad Umar's nephews aged about 15 years. One of the raiders expostulated with his companions at the violence used to Muhammad Umar. He was told to keep quiet, since what was being done was by the order of their King. During the time the gang was returning, a bright light was burning on the Boldak Fort, doubtless to guide them. Several shots were fired by the gang after crossing the border line, and the following morning at Boldak in token of success.

Colonel H. Stewart, Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin, who happened to be at Chaman at the time, heard the firing and sent a party to Muhammad Umar's village to find out what was the matter; but before it had brought back the news, the raiders had crossed the border and were safely ensconced in Boldak Fort. Realising the importance of the incident and the fact that the prestige of Government was at stake, Colonel H. Stewart proceeded promptly to carry out reprisals against the persons and property of Afghan subjects within British

territory at Chaman. With Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General's approval, over 100 Afghans were arrested and deported to Quetta under military guard. Steps were also taken to guard the exposed railway stations with troops from Chaman, and the forces at Chaman were strengthened. These measures proved more effective. Next day numbers of local tribesmen collected at Boldak, expressing their resentment at the shortsightedness of the ringleader Khairojan and others concerned in the affair, and demanding action for the repatriation of their relatives arrested by British authorities. This greatly embarrassed Khairojan and the officials at Boldak.

In the meantime Muhammad Umar and party were taken with chains round their necks, from Boldak to Kandahar. On arrival at Kandahar Muhammad Umar was asked to sign a paper written by jirgah. This document was placed before the Sadr-i-Azam who read it aloud. It was to the effect that Muhammad Umar had sent for his relatives from Afghan territory to Sirki Tileri, in order to take him to Kandahar and that Muhammad Umar had gone to Kandahar of his own free will. The Sadr-i-Azam said that it was no use sending it to the British Government who would never believe it to be true. The Sadr-i-Azam then addressed Muhammad Umar and congratulated him on his return to his native land and promised the restoration of all his property to him. He added that Muhammad Umar's nephews would be sent back to Chaman to bring his family to Kandahar. Muhammad Umar replied that the receipt of his property would not console him for the indignities to which he had been subjected. The Sadr-i-Azam then swore that he had never given orders for kidnapping him and that the affair was due entirely to villainy on the part of Khairojan, with whom he expressed his displeasure. The matter was reported to Kabul. The Afghan Government sent urgent orders to Kandahar that Muhammad Umar should be sent back to Chaman at once. Muhammad Umar reported, that the incident was not only condemned by the public but was also viewed with displeasure by the Amir, who said in his letter to the Sadr-i-Azam that Khairo Jan was an enemy of the Afghan Government, in that he had done this deed in order to compromise its relations with a friendly power, at a time when representatives of the two powers were discussing peace terms at Mussoorie.

In the affray which took place at Muhammad Umar's village, two villagers were slightly wounded with bayonets, while one of the captives died on his way back from Kandahar, from injuries inflicted by the raiders.

Khillats were presented at Kandahar by the Sadr-i-Azam to Muhammad Umar and party who returned to Chaman on the 5th of May 1920.

APPENDIX II.

SIBI DISTRICT.

Attitude and conduct of the tribes.

The conduct of the Bugtis has been satisfactory. Though feeling the pinch of scarcity very acutely, causing hundreds to emigrate, there was no increase in crime.

The Marris have behaved very well on the whole, and it is a pity that the Bijerani Section has marred this good conduct by the murder of Mr. Howell, an American Geologist, near Rakhni in the Loralai District. This murder was arranged by Bahar Khan, Bijerani Marri, as a reprisal for the death of his three brothers, who were killed by troops at Harab during the rebellion of the tribe in 1918. The actual murderers were composed of four Bijeranis and two Hamzazai Pathans. Of these two were sentenced to death, and one to 14 years' imprisonment. A Gurchani spy of the gang was also imprisoned for 14 years. The remaining three are still at large. Most of the crime in the tribe has been due to *Siahkari* or to faction fights, but there has been a normal amount of cattle lifting. The drought of the last three years has somewhat discouraged the tribe and large numbers are grazing their flocks outside tribal limits.

The poor snowfall of the past two years caused a serious dimmunition in the springs of the Kowas and Kach circles, and the Sarangzais, Panezais and Dumars, who rely largely on their flocks suffered a great loss of animals.

The usual domestic quarrels among the Barozais of Kurk and Sangan have given trouble quite disproportionate to their importance.

In August some Barozais of Sangan, who considered they had a grievance about muafi rights, fled across the border to Afghanistan.

Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulations.

The following table shows the number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during 1920 as compared with the year 1919 :—

	1919.	1920.
Criminal	1,073	1,040
Civil	525	347
Revenue	65	31
TOTAL	1,663	1,418

APPENDIX III.

LORALAI DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of the principal tribes.

1. The Loralai tribes remained peaceful and their conduct was generally satisfactory during the year but disturbed conditions on the North-Western Frontier and the unrest arising from the uncertainty regarding our relations with Afghanistan led to an increase in raiding from across the border and from the less accessible Zhob tribes especially during the earlier part of the year. The situation improved somewhat during the later months of the year.

The following were the main raids which took place :—

(1) The attack and looting of two mail tongas between Harnai and Loralai on the 9-10th April. The raiders were surrounded and one Yar Mohammad Batozai was wounded and eventually died in the lock-up.

(2) The attack on a party of unarmed sepoys on the Harnai Loralai Road on the 25th April.

(3) The looting of six bullock carts on the night of 1-2nd May near Rezgai Kotal.

(4) The kidnapping of a shopkeeper on the 29th May between Tor and Mekhtar, the shopkeeper being wounded while making his escape.

(5) The looting of the Mekhtar-Loralai mails on the 1st June between Tor and Mekhtar and robbing of the Dâk Sowars' ponies.

(6) The murder of a line rider while repairing the telegraph wire Dera Ghazi Khan-Pishin Road (about 7 miles South-West of Mekhtar) on the 28th June and the burning of a cart loaded with grain and bhusa belonging to a Hindu shopkeeper of Mekhtar.

(7) The murder of a sweeper on the 12th September on the Dera Ghazi Khan-Pishin Road, 5 miles from Loralai. A Chigha from Dirgi turned out in pursuit and succeeded in capturing the culprit Dad Mohammad Ghorezai of Zhob who died of wounds the same day. The Chigha party were rewarded Rs. 685.

(8) The attack on a detachment of the 25th Cavalry and a party of Military Works employees on the 30th September on the Killa Saifulla-Loralai Road in which one sepoy, one camel driver and an Overseer were killed; and three sepoys and one camel driver wounded.

(9) The attack on a Hamzazai of Mekhtar on 17th October between Mekhtar and Tor.

All these cases were placed before Jirgas and under the awards given about Rs. 16,200 have up to date been decreed against the Zhob and other trans-frontier tribes and sums of Rs. 2,020 and 1,821 against the Dumars of Sinjawi and certain villages of the Bori Tahsil owing to their failure to take up the tracks in cases Nos. (3) and (8).

Operation of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

2. The following table shows the number of cases disposed of under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during 1920 as compared with the year 1919 :—

	1919.	1920.
Criminal	765	1,005
Civil	690	690
TOTAL	1,455	1,695

The Quetta Shahi Jirga and the Zhob-Loralai Joint Jirga, which could not be convened last year, were held during the year under report, hence the increase in the number of criminal cases as compared with last year.

The Khetrans have paid up the full amount of the decrees passed against them in connection with the Marri-Khetran disturbances of 1918, but Rs. 66,540-5-11 is still due from the Marris of the Sibi District.

Compensation in connection with raids and outrages perpetrated by the Zhob and trans-frontier tribes mentioned in last year's report amounted to over Rs. 2,07, 436. Nothing has yet been recovered.

In recognition of the improved conduct of the Khetrans, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General as an act of mercy remitted the unexpired portion of the sentences of the remaining 8 Khetran prisoners undergoing imprisonment in connection with the Khetran disturbance of 1918.

The enhancement of the rate of *Land Revenue Assessment* in the Barkhan Tahsil from $\frac{1}{8}$th to $\frac{1}{4}$th imposed in connection with the above disturbance for a period of 10 years with effect from 1st March 1918 has also been cancelled by the Government of India, *vide* their Memo. No. 157-F. of 22nd March 1921 with effect from the year 1921-22, subject to the usual conditions of active loyalty and good behaviour on the clear understanding that the enhancement may be reimposed for the remainder of the original terms of ten years if they fail to observe the above conditions.

The Dumar headmen who were expelled from the District for three years have been allowed by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General to return to the District.

The only important internal case which took place during the year was the murder of Mr. Howell, an American Geologist, and his Interpreter, Babu Ishar Dass, on the 24th November on their way to Barkhan. After very full investigation the following four men were

tried and found guilty by the Deputy Commissioner, Loralai, under the Frontier Murderous Outrages Regulation :—

1. Piara	Marri of Sibi District.
2. Fateh Khan }	
3. Kamal Khan } . . .	Hamzazais of Bori Tahsil.
4. Kalati	Gurchani of Dera Ghazi Khan.

The first two accused were condemned to death and the others sentenced to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Moqaddam Bahar Khan, Bijarani Marri, was also suspected of being the instigator of the murders and his case is being placed before a special Jirga at Hurnai.

Regarding the murders of Malik Shah Pasand Khan and others which were mentioned in last year's report Khan Sahib Sardar Sohrab Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Barkhan, with the help of the leading headmen and the representatives of the Khetrans, Sayyids, Sheikhs and other tribes in Barkhan succeeded in effecting a Razinama between the parties, which was formally approved by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, according to which K. S. Sardar Sohrab Khan Sarbrah and Mir Jamal Khan, brother of Shah Ghazi Khan, agreed to give two born and two unborn girls to the complainant party over and above the compensation awarded in the case.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, as an act of grace, remitted the fine of Rs. 1,000 and also the forfeiture of the security awarded in the case, and has allowed Mir Bakhtiar Khan together with his family to live with the Bugti Chief during his exile.

Khan Sahib Sardar Sohrab Khan has also succeeded in reconciling the Khetran and Leghari Sardars.

District Levies.

3. The total number of permanent levies at the close of the year was 376, in addition to which 9 temporary scouts were employed.

A revision of the pay of Levies was sanctioned with effect from 1st September 1920 and there is now little difficulty in getting men of a good type.

The conduct of the levies has been generally satisfactory.

Posts and Telegraphs.

4. A contract for a Motor Mail and Passenger Service between Harnai and Loralai was concluded in July and is now working satisfactorily.

To meet the requirements of the large garrison at Murgha, the Postal authorities have decided to convert the present alternate day mail service between Mekhtar and Murgha into a daily mail service.

APPENDIX IV.

ZHOB DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of the tribes.

1. Well before the close of the year the normal work of the Civil Administration had been resumed throughout the district, save in the country lying between the Zhob Valley and the Afghan border and in the lower reaches of the Zhob River below Fort Sandeman. The Shaighalu post had, it is true, been re-occupied by a detachment of the Zhob Levy Corps in February, but to all intents and purposes the greater part of the latter tracts was a no-mans-land. At the beginning of the year the numerous Zhob Militia deserters, outlaws and bad characters, known by the generic term of *feraris*, who after the disturbances of 1919 made the adjoining Afghan districts a base for their raiding operations, were at the height of their prosperity. They had neither outstayed their popularity with their Afghan hosts nor begun to feel homesick. Early in April they made two successful raids at Hindubagh, securing a large number of the Chrome Company's camels, while in the same month, and again in June, they had some brisk fighting with troops and Zhob Levy parties from Fort Sandeman. They also kidnapped a Naib Tahsildar. By July the game was beginning to pall and the Jogezai Sardar was able to bring in a deputation of leading *feraris* anxious to come to a settlement. The cases against them were referred to a special Jirga whose awards were approved by the Agent to the Governor General and accepted by the deputation. For the next three months, (except for an unsuccessful attack on a small Military Convoy between Loralai and Killa Saifulla, and a certain number of petty raids and dak robberies) Upper and Central Zhob were undisturbed. At the end of October there were many indications of a revival of trouble in the Hindubagh *illaqa* but precautionary measures were taken and the *feraris* were able to effect little. The peace of the Sub-Division, however, was rudely broken on the 1st March by another raid on the Chrome Company's camels, 67 of which were carried off. Since July there has been a steady trickle of Upper Zhob *feraris* back to their homes but a considerable number are still out under the leadership of Kaim Khan, and *ex*-Resaldar of the Zhob Militia.

The most important event of the year in the Lower Zhob Sub-Division has been the re-establishment of the Mir Ali Khel and Moghal Kot posts, with smaller posts at Brunj and Safi. This took place in December and did much to restore confidence in the power of the British Raj, being, as it was, an earnest that Government had no intention of repudiating its former responsibilities in this corner of the Empire. All four posts are now held by mixed detachments of regular troops and the Zhob Levy Corps. Since July considerable numbers of Mandokhel and Abdullazai *feraris* have returned to their homes, including Sher

Frontier Province and made over the charge to M. Najam-ud-Din, B.A., Inspector of Schools, who held combined charge up to 14th March 1921, when he was relieved of the duties of Inspector of Schools by Mr. Muhammad Hassan, B.A.

The Inspector of Schools toured 105 days and inspected all schools in the province except the single school at Fort Sandeman, which was left out as the small amount of inspection work to be done there could not compensate for the number of days that were needed to reach that place. These schools were found generally doing well with the exception of a small number of village schools, which were not well supported by the local people and consequently the work in these was poor.

The Superintendant of Education inspected Loralai, Sibi and Gulistan Middle Schools and also several primary village schools in the various districts. He also inspected all the schools in Quetta City. He was generally pleased with the work done in the Middle Schools and many village schools and considered it quite satisfactory. He was not satisfied with Gulistan Vernacular Middle School and primary schools at Sariab, Kuchlak and Bostan, both as regards their number and work.

Secondary Education (Boys).

The number of High Schools is the same as last year, *viz.*, 2. In the Sandeman High School, the classes were again full and admission had to be refused in several cases. Classes in the High Department were divided into two sets—the Matric and the school final or Commercial set, which proved very popular. The candidates in the former can join a college after passing the matriculation examination, but the latter can get employment in an office or firm on the strength of the certificates which are awarded to those, who come out successful, but they cannot be taken in a college.

Twenty and sixteen candidates were sent up for the Punjab University Examination for these two sets and of these 16 and 8 came out successful. In the Middle School Examination out of 58 candidates 40 passed the test.

The new Hindu Hostel was occupied in April 1920 and was at once filled up. It had on average 34 boarders during the year, while Ramsay Hostel had an average of 32.

Carpentry class was maintained throughout the year, but the boys did not show a very keen interest in learning the handicraft —for 1920-21, it has been made an alternative optional subject with 'drawing.'

The D. A. V. High School is also doing well: the number of scholars has gone up still further and there are now 486 boys on rolls.

The institution is doing useful work and helping higher education a good deal. It, however, finds it very difficult to import properly qualified and trained Anglo Vernacular teachers for the Senior classes, owing to the great demand for such teachers in the Punjab. The main building is becoming insufficient day by day and it will be necessary soon to have a new building. 15 boys were sent up from this school for Matriculation Examination and 14 came out successful. 30 boys appeared in the Middle School Examination of whom 22 passed.

The number of Anglo Vernacular Middle Schools has gone up by one this year. Khalsa Primary School was raised to the Middle Standard and is in a flourishing condition. The management is trying its best to make it a success. A big plot of land has already been purchased to build a new school and it is hoped that work will begin during the present year.

The other three Anglo Vernacular Middle Schools at Sibi, Loralai and Fort Sandeman are doing quite well. A new block for the primary classes at Sibi has been considered necessary for some years past and one room has been completed this year and it is hoped that other rooms will be built soon.

The work and equipment in all these schools is very satisfactory. These have 516 scholars of whom 97 are local Muhammedans.

Vernacular Middle School, Gulistan, which has been going down for some years past has again been showing signs of improvement and it might again flourish, if English classes are added to it. It sent up 4 candidates for Middle Examination of whom 3 passed.

The question of the revision of pay of all Secondary teachers is under consideration.

Primary Education (Boys).

The number of these schools rose from 61 to 66 and the number of scholars went down from 1,643 to 1,622. This apparent decrease is due to the fact that Khalsa Primary School was raised to the Middle Standard during the year and its scholars, *viz.*, 184, were included in the Secondary Schools.

The school at Saranan not being well supported by the local people was transferred to Katir, and Hanna School which was closed last year was transferred to Ballozai. The proposals for the increase of pay of primary teachers are under consideration, and if sanctioned, will, it is hoped, be a great help towards providing better qualified teachers.

The relations of the school masters and the local people have all along been quite friendly and satisfactory and there have been no serious complaints against them.

New Buildings and Equipment.

All Primary schools with the exception of those which have been newly started, or those which are not doing well, have good buildings. A new school house with teachers' quarters was built at Killi Muhammad Jan (Quetta Pishin District) during the year.

For the last four or five years money could not be spent generously on furniture and charts needed for the village schools and consequently equipment in several of these was not satisfactory. Efforts are, however, being made to supply the most necessary articles of daily use.

Mosque schools.

The number of mosque schools has risen from 202 to 247 and number of scholars from 2,651 to 3,164. The latest increase is in the Zhob District where the mosque schools in Sherani country have been included, which were not included in the previous years.

Normal School.

Normal school for training the teachers of village schools is doing fairly well but there is a difficulty in securing properly qualified local men for it. Those who pass the Middle School (the standard required for this institution) usually look to more remunerative posts in the Revenue or clerical lines rather than come to work as School Masters. The proposed increase in pay and stipends may have better effect in the future. This year 5 students passed from this institution of whom only two were middle passed local Muhammedans.

Female Education.

There are altogether seven girls schools; of these two—the Lady Sandeman Girls School, Quetta, and the Zenana Mission School, Quetta, are middle schools, the rest are primary schools. These all are doing very well and are in a flourishing condition particularly those in Quetta. They have all good buildings and sufficient accommodation except Lady Sandeman Girls' School, where more accommodation is sorely needed. The equipment is generally satisfactory. The mistresses are generally untrained yet they are taking great interest in their work and the results are generally quite satisfactory.

In all these Girls Schools, there were 590 girls during the year against 605. The number of local girls being only 7.

The Grammar School, Quetta, is the only recognised school for Europeans in Quetta. It had 38 children on the rolls on 31st March 1921. In past years persistent efforts have been made by the management and the Superintendent of Education to get more children for the school and it appears from the monthly attendance that as many as 50 or 60 children attend the school in summer months, but the number usually goes down after the winter vacations.

Statement showing the number of schools and scholars as they stood on the 31st March 1921.

Description.	1919-20.		1920-21.		Remarks.
	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.	
FOR BOYS—					
Normal Schools	1	9	1	7	
Secondary Schools	6	1,311	7	1,681	
Public Primary Schools of all kinds.	61	1,643	66	1,622	
PRIVATE SCHOOLS—					
(*a*) Mosque Schools	200	2,614	245	3,134	
(*b*) Others	2	37	2	30	
FOR GIRLS—					
Secondary Schools	2	257	2	210	
Primary Schools of all kinds.	5	348	5	380	
European School common to boys and girls	1	38	1	38	
TOTAL	278	6,257	329	7,102	

The total expenditure on education excluding expenditure on buildings amounted to Rs. 2,29,123 against Rs. 1,94,917 in 1919-20 distributed as follows :—

	1919-20.	1920-21.
	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenues ...	1,25,674	1,48,286
Municipal Funds	18,115	18,265
Local Funds	14,790	14,103
Fees	17,860	22,282
Subscriptions and other sources	18,478	26,187
TOTAL ...	1,94,917	2,29,123

The expenditure on buildings from Provincial Revenues during the year amounted to Rs. 52,875 as below :—

	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin District	46,594
Sibi „	5,466
Loralai „	690
Kalat „	125
TOTAL ...	52,875

Besides this Rs. 12,635 were spent from other sources on buildings.

APPENDIX VII.

Municipal and Local Funds.

The following statement shows the opening balance of the Municipal and Local Bazar Funds for the year 1920-21.

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
1. Quetta Municipal Fund ...	1,96,567 14 4	6,45,112 10 11	8,41,680 9 3	7,70,954 7 3	70,726 2 0
2. Sibi Bazar Fund	33,612 14 9	54,607 2 9	88,220 1 6	73,077 11 4	15,142 6 2
3. Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund.	1,89,269 14 1	1,15,364 0 6	3,04,633 14 7	1,40,884 14 9	1,63,748 15 10
4. Harnai Bazar Fund ...	5,671 1 10	21,253 7 11	26,924 9 9	21,026 10 7	5,897 15 2
5. Loralai Town Fund ...	11,338 12 4	37,464 7 8	48,793 4 0	25,415 10 11	23,377 9 1
6. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund ...	2,136 2 11	23,288 13 1	25,425 0 0	21,185 11 9	4,239 4 3
7. Nushki Town Fund ...	9,054 8 2	5,329 5 6	14,383 13 8	6,089 6 5	8,294 7 3
8. Bolan Bazar Fund	2,662 2 5	3,791 11 1	6,453 13 6	3,222 6 0	3,231 7 6
TOTAL ...	...	9,06,211 11 5	...	10,61,856 15 0	...

(NOTE.—The closing balance shown in the report for 1919-20 was Rs. 1,96,642-14-4. The difference of 75 represents cheque for the amount issued on 29th March 1920, but cashed at the Treasury in April 1920.)

The figures however do not include funds invested in Government Promissory Notes and in the Indian War Loan to the following extent:—

Name of Fund.	Government Promissory Notes.	5 per cent. War Loans of 1929-47.	Conversion loan 1916-17.	War Bond of 1922.	4 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta Municipal Fund ...	35,000	58,400	...	...	...
Sibi Bazar Fund ...	10,000	...	...	...	...
Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund.	39,400	20,700	7,500	...	15,000
Loralai Town Fund ...	5,100	5,100	...	...	...
Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	8,000	...	...	8,000	...
Bolan Bazar Fund ...	4,000	...	...	...	...

A comparison of the figures with those of last year shows that the total receipts of all these funds rose from Rs. 8,24,857 to Rs. 9,06,212, while the expenditure again rose from Rs. 6,60,982 to Rs. 10,61,857.

The only Municipality in the province is that of Quetta. The number of members of the Committee was 24, of whom 18 were non-officials; 27 meetings were held during the year, the attendance at which averaged 58·79 per cent. against 55·75 in the preceding year.

APPENDIX VIII.

Quetta-Pishin Trade Return 1920-21.

The trade with Afghanistan passing through the Quetta-Pishin District is registered by the North-Western Railway Department. The figures as returned by that Department and supplied through the Chief Collector of Customs in Sindh are compared below :—

IMPORTS FROM AFGHANISTAN.			EXPORTS TO AFGHANISTAN.			
1919-20.	1920-21.	+ Increase. — Decrease.	1919-20.	1920-21.	+ Increase. — Decrease.	Net Increase or Decrease.
Quantity—						
3,43,276	2,35,385	—1,07,891	1,34,077	1,57,463	+23,386	—84,505
Value in Rs.—						
1,23,95,626	87,08,096	—36,87,530	1,06,58,269	1,01,97,187	—4,61,082	—41,48,612

2. The table below compares (in lakhs of rupees) the value of the trade for the last three years :—

	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Imports from Afghanistan ...	78	124	87
Exports to Afghanistan ...	111	106	102
Balance of trade against India ...	...	18	...
Balance of trade against Afghanistan.	33	...	15

3. The attached abstract statement will make one to believe that :—

	Quantity. in Mds.	Value. Rs.
Piece goods, Foreign	23	2,658
Piece goods, Indian	39	4,580
Grain	1,345	9,080
Jute, Gunny bags	156	4,225
Sugar, refined	233	4,660
Sugar unrefined	4	63

were exported from Afghanistan while—

			1939
Bricks and tiles	56792(no.)		
	Quantity.		
	in Mds.	Value. Rs.	
Fruits	626	24,677	
Salt	53	147	
Grain and pulses	34,944	3,44,098	
Oils, Petroleum	496	7,410	
Timber	235	1,152	

were exported to Afghanistan, but this is not the case. Practically the whole of these figures represent local trade and appear to have crept in the trade returns for want of discretion on the part of the registering officials.

4. There is decrease in imports both in quantity and value and exports in value deducting the increase 17,231 maunds under grain and pulse from the total exports there only remains an increase of 6,000 maunds odd which is negligible. The chief increases and decreases are explained below :—

Decreases—

(*a*) Imports—

	Mds.	Value. Rs.
Piece goods, Foreign	3,719	3,82,824
Piece goods, Indian	1,220	1,30,403
Fruits and vegetables	67,626	11,73,238
Wool, raw	42,946	23,87,759
All other articles of merchandise ...	...	1,31,201

The figures under piece goods represent local trade and call for no remarks. As regards fruits and vegetables the decrease is due to the bad crop in Afghanistan while that in wool and other articles of merchandise to dull market.

(*b*) Exports—

	Mds.	Value. Rs.
Cotton, manufactured	17,789	22,59,721
Drugs and medicines	687	62,520
Dying materials	1,137	1,06,278
Spices and other kinds	1,006	69,566
Tea	1,645	86,040

The decrease under cotton is due to the fall in exchange and rise in prices. As regards other items the decreases must be due to dull market.

Increases—

(*a*) Imports—

	Mds.	Value. Rs.
Drugs and medicines	4,510	2,90,215

There is corresponding decrease under exports and it is therefore evident that the increase is due to favourable market in India.

(*b*) Exports—

	Mds.	Value. Rs.
Grain and pulse	17,231	1,53,488
Leather	...	1,77,596
Sugar	29,544	18,42,218

Grain and pulse.—This represents local trade and calls for no remarks.

Leather.—The increase is due to the removal of restrictions on the export of leather.

Sugar.—The increase is due to removal of restrictions on trade in general and better market in Afghanistan.

C. G. SNELLING, CAPTAIN, I.A.,
for *Political Agent,*
Quetta-Pishin.

IMPORT STATEMENT.

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles imported into during the year

No.	Articles.	SOUTHERN AND WESTERN					
		KILLA ABDULLAH.		CHAMAN.		BOSTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Animals, living (for sale)—						
1	1. Horses, ponies and mules. No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Cattle ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Sheep and goats ... „	...	...	2,769	6,648	...	...
	4. Other kinds ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Apparel ... ... Value.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Arms and Ammunition—						
	1. Ammunition I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Fire-arms ... Value.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Other sorts ... „	...	...	...	...	..	...
4	Borax ... ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Building materials—						
	(a) Bricks and tiles ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Kankar ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Lime and Limestone ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Canes and rattans ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Caoutchouc ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Chinese and Japanese ware ... ... Value.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carried over ...	...	...	...	..	...	...

Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, from Foreign Countries, 1920-21.

AFGHANISTAN.						NORTHERN AND EASTERN AFGHANISTAN.			
GULISTAN.		NUSHKI.		TOTAL SOUTHERN AND WESTERN AFGHANISTAN.		YARU KAREZ.			
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
-	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,769	6,648	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	70	2,450	70	2,450	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles imported into during the year

No.	Articles.	SOUTHERN AND WESTERN					
		KILLA ABDULLAH.		CHAMAN.		BOSTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Coal and coke ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Cotton—						
	1. Raw ... ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Manufactured—						
	(a) Twist and Yarn, European ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Twist and Yarn, Indian ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Piece-goods, Foreign ... „	23	2,668	...	...	...	...
	(d) Piece-goods, Indian ... „	39	4,580	...	...	...	...
12	Drugs and medicines—						
	1. Asafœtida ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Betel-leaf or pan „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Other sorts, not intoxicating ... „	852	21,195	5,856	3,72,110	...	...
	4. Intoxicating drugs, other than opium „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carried over ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, from Foreign Countries, 1920-21—*contd.*

AFGHANISTAN.						NORTHERN AND EASTERN AFGHANISTAN.			
GULISTAN.		NUSHKI.		TOTAL SOUTHERN AND WESTERN AFGHANISTAN.		YARU KAREZ.			
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	108	6	108	...	...	...	...
...	...	117	2,257	117	2,257	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	37	3,996	60	6,664	...	...	...	...
...	...	48	5,562	87	10,142	...	...	...	...
...	...	61	18,300	61	18,300	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
202	12,444	1,713	33,089	8,123	4,38,838	255	15,770	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles imported into during the year

No	Articles.	SOUTHERN AND WESTERN					
		KILLA ABDULLAH.		CHAMAN.		BOSTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Dyeing materials—						
	1. Indigo ...I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Madder or manjit „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Safflower ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Turmeric ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5. Other kinds ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Earthenware and porcelain ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Fibres, raw (excluding jute) ... ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Fruits, vegetables and nuts—						
	1. Cocoanuts ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. All other kinds ... „	362	9,642	1,45,943	38,58,361	993	25,844
17	Glass—						
	1. Beads and false pearls ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Other sorts ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carried over ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, from Foreign Countries, 1920-21—*contd.*

AFGHANISTAN.						NORTHERN AND EASTERN AFGHANISTAN.			
GULISTAN.		NUSHKI.		TOTAL SOUTHERN AND WESTERN AFGHANISTAN.		YARU-KAREZ.			
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	29	1,015	29	1,015	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	85	1,266	85	1,266	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	14	448	14	448	...	...	...	...
24	649	9,976	3,87,'86	1,57,298	42,81,682	1,356	35,486	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles imported into during the year

No.	Articles.	SOUTHERN AND WESTERN					
		KILLA ABDULLAH.		CHAMAN.		BOSTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	..	...
18	Grain and pulse—						
	1. Wheat ... I. mds.	1,233	8,355	8	18	...	...
	2. Gram and pulse ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Other spring crops „	...	..	23	160	...	...
	4. Rice, husked ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5. Rice, unhusked ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6. Other rain crops ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Gums and resins .. I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Hides and skins—						
	1. Hides of cattle ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Skins of sheep, etc. „	...	...	442	39,033	...	...
21	Horns ... ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Ivory ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Jewellery, and precious stones and pearls unset—						
	1. Jewellery ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Previous stones and pearls, unset ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Coral... ... Sers.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carried over ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, from Foreign Countries, 1920-21—*contd.*

AFGHANISTAN.						NORTHERN AND EASTERN AFGHANISTAN.			
Gulistan.		Nushki.		Total Southern and Western Afghanistan.		Yaru-Karez.			
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86	547	121	678	1,443	9,598	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	43	7	43	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	28	160	...	...	...	...
...	...	40	389	40	389	...	...	...	...
...	...	48	425	48	425	...	...	...	...
...	...	19	247	19	247	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	825	27,035	825	27,035	...	...	...	...
140	10,944	3,409	1,20,134	3,991	1,70,111	60	5,137	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles imported into during the year

No.	Articles.	SOUTHERN AND WESTERN					
		KILLA ABDULLAH.		CHAMAN.		BOSTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Jute—						
	1. Raw ... ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Gunny bags and cloths ... ,,	65	1,683	...	...	...	...
25	Lac —						
	1. Dye ... ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Shell .. ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Stick and other kinds ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Leather—						
	1. Unmanufactured ... Value	...	34,560	...		...	...
	2. Manufactured ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Liquors ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Mats ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Metals and manufactures of metals—						
	1. Brass and copper ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Iron ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Lead ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carried over ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, from Foreign Countries, 1920-21—*contd.*

AFGHANISTAN.						NORTHERN AND EASTERN AFGHANISTAN.			
GULISTAN.		NUSHKI.		TOTAL SOUTHERN AND WESTERN AFGHANISTAN.		YARU-KAREZ.			
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	18	3	18	...	...	...	...
71	1,919	258	5,921	424	9,523	20	623	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	31,560	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles imported into during the year

No.	Articles.	SOUTHERN AND WESTERN					
		KILLA ABDULLAH.		CHAMAN.		BOSTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Metals and manufactures of metals—*contd.*						
	4. Wolfram ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5. Other metals ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Musk ... ... Ozs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Oil-cake ... ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Oils—						
	1. Petroleum ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Other kinds ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Opium ... ... I. mds	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Paints and colours ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Paper ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Provisions—						
	1. Fish, dry (unsalted or salted) ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Fish, wet, salted (*Ngapi*) ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Ghi ... ... „	43	4,380	976	91,288	22	2,059
	4. Other kinds ... „	...	...	79	505	...	...
37	Railway materials ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Salt ... ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carried over ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, from Foreign Countries, 1920-21—*contd.*

AFGHANISTAN.						NORTHERN AND EASTERN AFGHANISTAN.			
GUSHTAN.		NUSHKI.		TOTAL SOUTHERN AND WESTERN AFGHANISTAN.		YARU-KAREZ.			
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	38	760	38	760	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10	400	10	400	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	589	53,040	1,580	1,50,767	8	720	...	...
8	19	84	409	146	933	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles imported into during the year

No.	Articles.	SOUTHERN AND WESTERN					
		KILLA ABDULLAH.		CHAMAN.		BOSTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Saltpetre and other saline substances—						
	1. Saltpetre ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Other saline substances ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Seeds—						
	1. Oil-seeds—						
	(a) Linseed ... I. mds.	..	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Mustard and rape ... ,,	...	..	...	...	...	...
	(c) Til or jinjilly... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(d) Other oil-seeds ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Other seeds—						
	(a) Indigo seed ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Tea seed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Other kinds .. ,,	...	...	2,877	1,01,265	...	...
41	Silk—						
	1. Raw ... ... I. mds.	...	...	...	..	...	...
	2. Manufactured ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carried over ...	...	...	...	..	...	...

Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, from Foreign Countries, 1920-21—*contd.*

AFGHANISTAN.						NORTHERN AND EASTERN AFGHANISTAN.			
GULISTAN.		NUSHKI.		TOTAL SOUTHERN AND WESTERN AFGHANISTAN.		YARU-KAREZ.			
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	27	2	27	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,688	2,10,384	5,565	3,11,649	116	4,088	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles imported into during the year

No.	Articles.	SOUTHERN AND WESTERN					
		KILLA ABDULLAH.		CHAMAN.		BOSTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Spices—						
	1. Betelnuts ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Other kinds ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Stationery ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Stone and marble ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	Sugar—						
	1. Refined ... I. mds.	233	4,660	...	...	...	...
	2. Unrefined ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Tea—						
	1. Indian—						
	Green ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Black ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Foreign—						
	Green ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Black ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Textiles fabrics, not otherwise enumerated „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carried over ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, from Foreign Countries, 1920-21—*contd.*

AFGHANISTAN.						NORTHERN AND EASTERN AFGHANISTAN.			
GULISTAN.		NUSHKI.		TOTAL SOUTHERN AND WESTERN AFGHANISTAN.		YARU-KAREZ.			
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	93	1,216	93	1,216	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	560	...	560	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	140	240	4,800	...	...	...	...
4	63	1,967	20,029	1,971	20,092	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles imported into during the year

No.	Articles.	SOUTHERN AND WESTERN					
		KILLA ABDULLAH.		CHAMAN.		BOSTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Tobacco ... ... I. mds.	...	...	2,893	90,447	...	...
49	Wax ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Wood—						
	1. Bamboos ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Firewood ... ... „	...	...	...	...	..	..
	3. Teak timber ... C. ft.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Timber ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Wool—						
	1. Raw ... I. mds.	1,751	97,353	50,921	28,31,149	972	54,041
	2. Manufactured (piece-goods) ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Shawls ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Other sorts ... „	...	...	...	257	...	...
52	Yaks' tails ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carried over ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, from Foreign Countries, 1920-21—*contd.*

AFGHANISTAN.						NORTHERN AND EASTERN AFGHANISTAN.			
Gulistan.		Nushki.		Total Southern and Western Afghanistan.		Yaru-Karez.			
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	25	3-5	2,918	90,792	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	265	5,300	265	5,300	...	...	...	...
11	5	66	29	77	84	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,399	77,783	16,234	9,02,610	71,277	39,62,936	15,529	8,63,896	...	...
...	...	1,330	2,76,640	1,330	2,76,640	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	257	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles imported into during the year

No.	Articles.	SOUTHERN AND WESTERN					
		KILLA ABDULLAH.		CHAMAN.		BOSTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	All other articles of merchandise—						
	1. Unmanufactured Value	...	316	...	227	...	...
	2. Manufactured ... „	...	3,124	...	11,108	...	...
54	Provincial total of Merchandise ...	...	1,92,516	...	74,02,576	...	81,944
55	Treasure—						
	1. Gold ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Silver ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, from Foreign Countries, 1920-21—*concld.*

AFGHANISTAN.						NORTHERN AND EASTERN AFGHANISTAN.			
Gulistan.		Nushki.		Total Southern and Western Afghanistan.		Yaru-Karez.			
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	543	...	...	...	...
...	964	...	38,066	...	53,262	...	508	...	...
...	1,05,337	...	21,20,522	...	99,02,895	...	9,25,723	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

EXPORT STATEMENT.

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles exported during the year

No.	Articles.	SOUTHERN AND WESTERN					
		KILLA ABDULLAH.		CHAMAN.		BOSTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	Animals, living (for sale)—		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	1. Horses, ponies and mules. No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Cattle ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Sheep and goats „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Other kinds ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Apparel ... Value	...	...	...	33,828	..	...
3	Arms and Ammunition—						
	1. Ammunition I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Fire-arms ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Other sorts ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Borax ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Building materials—						
	(a) Bricks and tiles No.	...	...	56,792	1,989	...	...
	(b) Kankar ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Lime and limestone. „	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Canes and rattans ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	..	...
7	Caoutchouc ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	..
8	Chinese and Japanese ware. Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carried over ..	...	...	...	...	..	...

from Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, to Foreign Countries, 1920-21.

AFGHANISTAN.						NORTHERN AND EASTERN AFGHANISTAN.			
GULISTAN.		NUSHKI.		TOTAL OF S. & W. AFGHANISTAN.		YARU-KAREZ.			
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,311	8,319	2,311	8,319	100	360	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	17,208	...	51,036	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	56,792	1,989	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	41	31	41	31	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles exported during the year

No.	Articles.	SOUTHERN AND WESTERN					
		KILLA ABDULLAH.		CHAMAN.		BOSTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Coal and coke ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre. I. mds.	...	...	801	12,144	...	...
11	Cotton—						
	1. Raw ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Manufactured—						
	(*a*) Twist and Yarn, European. I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*b*) Twist and Yarn, Indian. ,,	...	...	146	19,084	...	...
	(*c*) Piece-goods, Foreign. ,,	474	83,460	14,166	24,91,176	...	...
	(*d*) Piece-goods, Indian. ,,	611	1,06,247	12,418	22,04,203	635	1,10,564
12	Drugs and medicines—						
	1. Asafœtida ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Betel-leaf or pan ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Other sorts, not intoxicating. ,,	...	...	1,276	1,24,200	...	...
	4. Intoxicating drugs, other than opium. ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carried over ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

from Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, to Foreign Countries, 1920-21—*contd.*

AFGHANISTAN.						NORTHERN AND EASTERN AFGHANISTAN.			
GULISTAN.		NUSHKI.		TOTAL OF S. & W. AFGHANISTAN.		YARU-KAREZ.			
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	184	3,312	485	15,456	...	...	...	...
16	575	...	...	16	575	...	...	...	...
...	...	121	26,862	121	26,862	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	146	19,084	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,098	1,75,338	15,738	27,49,974	18	3,192	...	...
122	21,129	6,534	5,94,450	17,320	30,36,593	730	1,18,476	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	179	3,865	1,455	1,28,065	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles exported during the year

No.	Articles.	SOUTHERN AND WESTERN					
		KILLA ABDULLAH.		CHAMAN.		BOSTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Dyeing materials—						
	1. Indigo ... I. mds.	...	...	7	2,416	...	...
	2. Madder or manjit „	...	...	40	1,400	...	...
	3. Safflower ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Turmeric ... „	...	...	96	1,177	...	...
	5. Other kinds ... „	...	...	232	1,70,887	...	...
14	Earthenware and porcelain.	Value ...	...	..	...	...	...
15	Fibres, raw (excluding jute).	I. mds. ...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Fruits, vegetables and nuts—						
	1. Cocoanuts ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. All other kinds ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Glass—						
	1. Beads and false pearls.	I. mds. ...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Other sorts ... „	...	...	12	840	...	...
18	Grain and pulse—						
	1. Wheat ... I. mds.	8,543	84,548	...	...	...	...
	2. Gram and pulse .. „	...	...	...	...	49	357
	Carried over ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

From Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, to Foreign Countries, 1920-21—*contd.*

AFGHANISTAN.						NORTHERN AND EASTERN AFGHANISTAN.			
GULISTAN.		NUSHKI.		TOTAL OF S. & W. AFGHANISTAN.		YARU-KAREZ.			
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	113	39,317	120	41,733	...	...	...	...
...	...	100	3,500	140	4,900	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	144	1,660	210	2,837	2	25	...	...
...	...	43	980	975	1,71,867	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	187	...	187	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	70	2,240	70	2,240	1	32	...	...
625	24,645	1,582	18,902	2,207	43,547	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	70	13	910	...	...	...	...
21,209	2,01,544	46,891	4,17,629	76,643	7,03,721	...	...	...	...
18	148	4,841	40,867	4,908	41,370	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Quantity of Value and Articles exported during the year

No.	Articles.	SOUTHERN AND WESTERN					
		KILLA ABDULLAH.		CHAMAN.		BOSTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Grain and pulse—*contd.*						
	3. Other spring crops I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Rice, husked ... „	1,541	21,266	...	...	296	3,885
	5. Rice, unhusked ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6. Other rain crops „	275	3,575	...	...	...	...
19	Gums and resins ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Hides and skins—						
	1. Hides of cattle ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Skins of sheep, etc. „	...	...	...	...		...
21	Horns ... ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Ivory ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Jewellery, and precious stones and pearls unset—						
	1. Jewellery ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Precious stones and pearls unset. „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Coral ... Sers.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carried over ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

from Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, to Foreign Countries, 1920-21—*contd.*

AFGHANISTAN.						NORTHERN AND EASTERN AFGHANISTAN.			
GULISTAN.		NUSHKI.		TOTAL OF S. & W. AFGHANISTAN.		YARU-KAREZ.			
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
960	6,720	1,677	13,139	2,837	19,859	...	...	...	...
625	8,920	2,299	32,462	4,761	66,533	438	5,920	...	...
...	...	350	4,626	350	4,626	1,006	7,035	..	...
13	169	3,363	43,719	3,651	47,463	1	13	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	16	989	16	989	...	...	...	...
...	...	15	1,470	15	1,470	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Quantity of Value and Articles exported during the year

No.	Articles.	SOUTHERN AND WESTERN					
		Killa Abdullah.		Chaman.		Bostan.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Jute—						
	1. Raw ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Gunny bags and cloths. „	...	...	3,631	1,20,661	...	...
25	Lac—						
	1. Dye ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	..
	2. Shell ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Stick and other kinds. „	..	...	...	...	...	...
26	Leather—						
	1. Unmanufactured Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Manufactured ... „	...	1,20,384	...	4,26,164	...	...
27	Liquors ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	196
28	Mats ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Metals and manufactures of metals—						
	1. Brass and copper I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Iron ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Lead ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Wolfram ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5. Other metals ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carried over ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

from Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, to Foreign Countries, 1920-21—*contd.*

AFGHANISTAN.						NORTHERN AND EASTERN AFGHANISTAN.			
GULISTAN.		NUSHKI.		TOTAL OF S. & W. AFGHANISTAN.		YARU-KAREZ.			
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	399	97	3,133	3,739	1,24,198	186	6,502	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,11,296	...	7,57,844	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	11,986	...	12,182	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	418	...	418	...	...	...	...
...	...	62	8,472	62	8,472	...	...	...	...
300	9,702	36	1,932	336	11,634	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	22	660	22	660	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles exported during the year

No.	Articles.	SOUTHERN AND WESTERN					
		KILLA ABDULLAH.		CHAMAN.		BOSTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Musk ... ... Ozs.	...	...	..	...	...	...
31	Oil-cake ... ... I. mds.	...	...	62	326	...	...
32	Oils—						
	1. Petroleum ... I. mds.	53	795	...	...	...	...
	2. Other kinds ... „	...	...	2,396	95,840	...	...
33	Opium ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Paints and colours ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Paper ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Provisions—						
	1. Fish, dry (unsalted or salted). I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Fish, wet salted (*Ngapi*). „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Ghi ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Other kinds ... „	...	...	238	2,294	...	...
37	Railway materials ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Salt ... ... I. mds.	53	147	...	...	...	...
	Carried over ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

from Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, to Foreign Countries, 1920-21—*contd.*

AFGHANISTAN.						NORTHERN AND EASTERN AFGHANISTAN.			
GULISTAN.		NUSHKI.		TOTAL OF S. & W. AFGHANISTAN.		YARU-KAREZ.			
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	13	70	75	396	...	...	...	...
230	3,450	78	796	361	5,041	213	3,165	...	...
...	...	635	24,469	3,031	1,20,299	108	4,320	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	95	...	95	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	118	16,192	118	16,192	...	...	...	...
...	...	998	9,579	1,236	11,873	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	84	94	87	241	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles exported during the year

No.	Articles.	SOUTHERN AND WESTERN					
		KILLA ABDULLAH.		CHAMAN.		BOSTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Saltpetre and other saline substances—						
	1. Saltpetre ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Other saline substances. ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Seeds—						
	1. Oil-seeds—						
	(a) Linseed ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Mustard and rape. ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Til or jinjilly ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(d) Other oil-seeds ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Other seeds—						
	(a) Indigo seed ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Tea seed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Other kinds ... ,,	...	...	199	6,492	...	...
41	Silk—						
	1. Raw ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Manufactured ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carried over ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

from Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, to Foreign Countries, 1920-21—*contd.*

AFGHANISTAN.						NORTHERN AND EASTERN AFGHANISTAN.			
GULISTÁN.		NUSHKI.		TOTAL OF S. & W. AFGHANISTAN.		YARU-KAREZ.			
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	41	2	41	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	21	403	220	6,895	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles exported during the year

No.	Articles.	SOUTHERN AND WESTERN					
		KILLA ABDULLAH.		CHAMAN.		BOSTAN.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Spices—						
	1. Betelnuts ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Other kinds ... „	...	...	1,274	58,782	...	...
43	Stationery ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Stone and marble ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	Sugar—						
	1. Refined ... I. mds.	2,216	82,369	70,333	27,42,401	...	...
	2. Unrefined ... „	17	509	1,474	37,588	...	...
46	Tea—						
	1. Indian—						
	Green ... I. mds.	...	...	3,031	1,95,308	...	...
	Black ... „	...	...	1,012	65,452	...	...
	2. Foreign—						
	Green ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Black ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Textiles fabrics, not otherwise enumerated. I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Tobacco ... I. mds.	...	...	11	519	...	...
49	Wax ... ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carried over ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

from Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, to Foreign Countries, 1920-21—*contd.*

AFGHANISTAN.						NORTHERN AND EASTERN AFGHANISTAN.			
GULISTAN.		NUSHKI.		TOTAL OF S. & W. AFGHANISTAN.		YARU-KAREZ.			
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	657	32,002	1,931	90,784	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
868	30,309	3,354	1,12,637	76,771	29,67,716	1,274	51,220	...	...
12	285	4,883	72,783	6,336	1,11,165	105	2,793	...	...
9	581	...	...	3,040	1,95,892	99	6,412	...	...
...	...	1,386	84,437	2,398	1,49,889	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	306	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	3,972	2,010	40,459	2,106	44,950	153	6,576	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles exported during the year

No.	Articles.	SOUTHERN AND WESTERN					
		Killah Abdullah		Chaman.		Bostan.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Wood—						
	1. Bamboos ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Firewood ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Teak timber ... C. ft.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Timber ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Wool—						
	1. Raw ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Manufactured (piece-goods). „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Shawls ... Value	...	...	...	...		...
52	Yaks' tails ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	All other articles of merchandise—						
	1. Unmanufactured Value	...	...	...	7,134	...	...
	2. Manufactured ... „	...	90,678	...	22,332	...	...
54	Provincial total of Merchandise.	...	5,93,978	...	88,44,637	...	1,15,002
55	Treasure—						
	1. Gold ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Silver ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...

from Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, to Foreign Countries, 1920-21—*concld.*

AFGHANISTAN.						NORTHERN AND EASTERN AFGHANISTAN.			
GULISTAN.		NUSHKI.		TOTAL OF S. & W. AFGHANISTAN.		YARU-KARES.			
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	120	6	120	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	86	658	86	658	...	...	...	...
235	1,152	428	1,722	663	2,874	...	...	...	...
...	...	329	27,438	329	27,438	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	34,092	...	19	...	41,245	...	69,280	...	...
...	7,086	...	1,05,541	...	2,25,637	...	2,604	...	...
...	3,54,879	...	22,18,584	...	1,21,27,080	...	2,88,691	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ABSTRACT
1920-21

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles $\frac{\text{imported into}}{\text{exported from}}$ during the year

No.	Articles.	IMPORTS.					
		1920-21.		1919-20.		Increase.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	Animals, living (for sale)—	...	6,648	...	7,584	...	...
	1. Horses, ponies and mules ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Cattle ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Sheep and goats „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Other kinds ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Apparel ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Arms and Ammunition—						
	1. Ammunition ...I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Fire-arms ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Other sorts ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Borax ... ...I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Building materials—	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(a) Bricks and tiles No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Kankar ...I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Lime and lime-stone ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Canes and rattans ...I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Caoutchouc ...I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Chinese and Japanese ware ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carried over ...	...	...	...	..	...	...

Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, $\frac{\text{from}}{\text{to}}$ Foreign Countries, 1920-21.

EXPORTS.									
Decrease.		1920-21.		1919-20.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	936	...	360	...	630	...	...	...	270
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	33,828	...	50,748	...	...	...	16,920
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	9	341	...	...	9	341
...	...	...	1,989	...	2,070	...	...	...	81
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	160	...	480	...	...	...	320
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles $\frac{\text{imported into}}{\text{exported from}}$ during the year

No.	Articles.	IMPORTS.					
		1920-21.		1919-20.		Increase.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Coal and coke ...I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Cotton –						
	1. Raw ...I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Manufactured—	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(a) Twist and Yarn, European ...I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Twist and Yarn, Indian ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Piece-goods, Foreign ... „	23	2,668	3,742	3,85,492	...	...
	(d) Piece-goods, Indian ... „	39	4,580	1,259	1,34,983	...	...
12	Drugs and medicines—	6,665	4,21,519	2,155	1,31,304	4,510	2,90,215
	1. Asafœtida ...I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Betel-leaf or Pan „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Other sorts, not intoxicating „	...	...	...	...	...	..
	4. Intoxicating drugs, other than opium ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carried over ...	...	..	...	..	...	...

Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, $\frac{\text{fro}}{\text{to}}$ Foreign Countries, 1920-21—*contd.*

EXPORTS.									
Decrease.		1920-21.		1919-20.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	93	154	...	...	93	154
...	...	301	12,144	849	37,362	...	..	548	25,218
...	...	16	575	...	...	16	575	...	...
...	...	29,320	51,57,531	47,109	74,17,252	...	...	17,789	22,59,721
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,719	3,82,824	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,220	1,30,403	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,276	1,24,200	1,963	1,86,720	...	...	687	62,520
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles $\frac{\text{imported into}}{\text{exported from}}$ during the year

No.	Articles.	IMPORTS.					
		1920-21.		1919-20.		Increase.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Dyeing materials—	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1. Indigo ...I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Madder or manjit „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Safflower ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Turmeric ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5. Other kinds ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Earthenware and porcelain ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Fibres, raw (excluding jute) ...I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Fruits, vegetables and nuts—	148,678	39,29,982	216,304	51,03,215	...	...
	1. Cocoanuts ... Nos. or I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. All other kinds ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Glass—						
	1. Beads and false pearls ...I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Other sorts ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carried over ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, $\frac{\text{from}}{\text{to}}$ Foreign Countries, 1920-21—*contd.*

EXPORTS.									
Decrease.		1920-21.		1919-20.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
		1,077	1,75,905	2,214	2,82,183			1,137	1,06,278
67,626	11,73,233	626	24,677	482	16,648	144	8,029		
		0							
		12	840	228	15,325			211	14,485

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles $\frac{\text{imported into}}{\text{exported from}}$ during the year

No.	Articles.	IMPORTS.					
		1920-21.		1919-20.		Increase.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Grain and pulse—	1,345	9,080	2,433	17,398	...	...
	1. Wheat ...I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Gram and pulse... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Other spring crops „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Rice, husked ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5. Rice, unhusked... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6. Other rain crops „	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Gums and resins ...I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Hides and skins—	642	55,114	338	24,045	304	31,069
	1. Hides of cattle ...I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Skins of sheep, &c. „	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Horns ... ...I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Ivory ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Jewellery, and precious stones and pearls unset—						
	1. Jewellery ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Precious stones and pearls unset „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Coral ... Sers.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carried over ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, $\frac{\text{from}}{\text{to}}$ Foreign Countries, 1920-21—*contd.*

EXPORTS.									
Decrease.		1920-21.		1919-20.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,088	8,318	34,944	3,44,098	17,713	1,90,610	17,231	1,53,488	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	227	...	...	2	227
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles $\frac{\text{imported into}}{\text{exported from}}$ during the year

No.	Articles.	IMPORTS.					
		1920-21.		1919-20.		Increase.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Jute—	156	4,226	38	984	118	3,242
	1. Raw ...I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Gunny bags and cloths ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Lac—						
	1. Dye... ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Shell ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Stick and other kinds ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Leather—						
	1. Unmanufactured Value	...	34,560	...	...	...	34,560
	2. Manufactured ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Liquors... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Mats ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Metals and manufactures of metals—	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1. Brass and copper I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Iron ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Lead ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Wolfram ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5. Other metals ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carried over ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, $\frac{\text{from}}{\text{to}}$ Foreign Countries, 1920-21—*contd.*

EXPORTS.									
Decrease.		1920-21.		1919-20.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3,828	1,27,562	3,878	1,44,274	...	..	50	16,712
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5,46,548	...	3,68,952	...	1,77,596	...	...
...	...	...	196	...	2,828	...	...	...	2,632
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	300	9,702	648	20,963	...	...	348	11,261
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles $\frac{\text{imported into}}{\text{exported from}}$ during the year

No.	Articles.	IMPORTS.					
		1920-21.		1919-20.		Increase.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Musk ... ... Ozs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Oil-cake ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Oils—						
	1. Petroleum ... I. mds.	...	...	18	324	...	...
	2. Other kinds ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Opium ... ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Paints and colours ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Paper ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Provisions—						
	1. Fish, dry (unsalted or salted) ... I. mds.	1,131	98,971	1,042	68,844	89	30,127
	2. Fish, wet, salted (*Ngapi*) ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Ghi ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Other kinds ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Railway materials ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Salt ... ... I. mds.	...	...	27	50	...	...
39	Saltpetre and other saline substances—	...	...	41	361	...	...
	1. Saltpetre ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Other saline substances ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carried over ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, $\frac{\text{from}}{\text{to}}$ Foreign Countries, 1920-21—*contd.*

EXPORTS.									
Decrease.		1920-21.		1919-20.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	62	326	14	68	48	258	...	...
18	324	496	7,410	1,511	27,672	...	...	1,015	20,262
...	...	2,504	1,00,169	1,545	53,600	959	46,560	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	238	2,294	306	3,949	...	...	68	1,655
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	50	53	147	59	164	...	...	6	17
41	361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles $\frac{\text{imported into}}{\text{exported from}}$ during the year

No.	Articles.	IMPORTS.					
		1920-21.		1919-20.		Increase.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Brought forward ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Seeds—	2,993	1,05,348	168	6,226	2,825	99,122
	1. Oil-seeds—						
	(a) Linseed ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Mustard and rape ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Til or jinjilly „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(d) Other oil-seeds „	...	...	...	..	...	...
	2. Other seeds—						
	(a) Indigo seed ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Tea seed ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Other kinds ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Silk—						
	1. Raw .. I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Manufactured ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Spices—						
	1. Betelnuts ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Other kinds ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Stationery ... Value	...	...	...	..	...	...
44	Stone and marble ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carried over ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, $\frac{\text{from}}{\text{to}}$ Foreign Countries, 1920-21—*contd.*

EXPORTS.									
Decrease.		1920-21.		1919-20.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	199	6,492	4	43	195	6,449	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,274	58,782	2,280	1,28,348	...	...	1,006	69,566
...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	700
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles $\frac{\text{imported into}}{\text{exported from}}$ during the year

No.	Articles.	IMPORTS.					
		1920-21.		1919-20.		Increase.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	Sugar—						
	1. Refined ... I. mds.	233	4,660	130	1,554	103	3,106
	2. Unrefined ... „	4	63	141	2,013	...	...
46	Tea—	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1. Indian—						
	Green ... I. mds.	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Black ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Foreign—						
	Green ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Black ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Taxtiles fabrics, not otherwise enumerated I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Tobacco... ... „	2,893	90,447	1,922	52,320	971	38,127
49	Wax ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Wood—						
	1. Bamboos ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Firewood ... „	11	5	...	...	11	5
	3. Teak timber ... C. ft.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Timber ... „	...	..	...	...	..	...
	Carried over ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, $\frac{\text{from}}{\text{to}}$ Foreign Countries, 1920-21—*contd.*

EXPORTS.									
Decrease.		1920-21.		1919-20.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	76,299	29,47,474	46,755	11,05,256	29,544	18,42,218	...	...
137	1,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4,154	2,68,062	5,799	3,54,102	...	...	1,645	86,040
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	249	11,367	138	6,023	111	5,344	...	...
...	...	...	...	378	6,023	...	...	378	22,680
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	235	1,152	...	...	235	1,152	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

132874

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles $\frac{\text{imported into}}{\text{exported from}}$ during the year

No.	Articles.	IMPORTS.					
		1920-21.		1919-20.		Increase.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Wool—						
	1. Raw ... I. mds.	70,572	39,23,722	113,518	63,11,481	...	...
	2. Manufactured (piece-goods) ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Shawls ... Value	...	257	...	...	...	257
52	Yaks' tails ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	All other articles of merchandise—	...	16,247	...	1,47,448	...	...
	1. Unmanufactured Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Manufactured ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Provincial total of Merchandise ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	Treasure—						
	1. Gold ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Silver ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	235,385	87,08,096	343,276	1,23,95,626	8,931	5,29,829

Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, $\frac{\text{from}}{\text{to}}$ Foreign Countries, 1920-21—*concld.*

EXPORTS.									
Decrease.		1920-21.		1919-20.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
42,946	23,87,759	...	...	105	8,671	...	...	105	8,671
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,31,201	...	2,33,206	...	2,09,226	...	23,980	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
116,822	42,17,359	157,463	1,01,97,187	134,077	1,06,56,269	48,483	22,65,649	25,097	27,26,731

Report on the statistics of trade which passed through the Chagai District during the year 1920-21.

1. The total value of trade which passed through the Chagai District during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,84,24,435 as under :—

Exports	...	...	...	...	1,27,18,979
Imports	...	...	...	...	57,05,456
			TOTAL	...	1,84,24,435

against Rs. 1,91,18,799 for the preceding year composed of :—

Exports	...	...	...	...	1,53,61,763
Imports	...	...	...	...	37,57,036
			TOTAL	...	1,91,18,799

showing a net decrease of Rs. 6,94,364.

2. The subjoined table shows the trade figures for Persia and Afghanistan separately for each year.

Year.	Country.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	REMARKS.
1920-21	Afghanistan .	22,07,045	21,20,258	43,27,303	
.....	Persia . .	1,05,11,934	35,85,198	1,40,97,132	
	TOTAL .	1,27,18,979	57,05,456	1,84,24,435	
1919-20	Afghanistan .	50,24,377	34,63,717	84,88,094	
.....	Persia . .	1,03,37,386	2,93,319	1,06,30,705	
	TOTAL .	1,53,61,763	37,57,036	1,91,18,799	
		A net decrease of Rs. 6,94,364.			

It will be observed that there was an increase in exports to Persia as well as imports from Persia but there was a decrease in exports to Afghanistan as well as imports from Afghanistan.

The table below shows increases and decreases :—

Country.	Decrease in exports.	Increase in exports.	Decrease in imports.	Increase in imports.	REMARKS.
Afghanistan .	28,17,332	.....	13,43,459	.....	
Persia .	.....	1,74,548	.....	32,91,879	
TOTAL .	28,17,332	1,74,548	13,43,459	32,91,879	

Annual Trade Return of Exports and Imports for the year 1920-21 which passed through the Nushki Seistan Trade Route.

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles $\frac{\text{imported into}}{\text{exported from}}$ during the year

No.	Articles.	EXPORTS.					
		PERSIA.		AFGHANISTAN.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	Animals, living (for sale)—						
	1. Horses, ponies and mules ... No.	638	1,14,840	...	...	...	...
	2. Cattle ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Sheep and goats ... ,,	840	3,024	2,311	8,319	...	...
	4. Other kinds ... ,,	300	27,504	...	...	..	...
2	Apparel ... ... Value	...	66,888	...	17,208	...	...
3	Arms and Ammunition—						
	1. Ammunition ...I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Fire-arms ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Other sorts ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Borax ... ...I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Building materials—						
	(a) Bricks and tiles ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Kankar .. I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Lime and limestone ,,	723	536	41	31	...	...
6	Canes and rattans ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Caoutchouc ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Chinese and Japanese ware ... ,, Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carried over ... No.	1,778	..	2,311	...	...	...
		...	....	...	..	...	...

Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, $\frac{\text{from}}{\text{to}}$ Foreign Countries, 1920-21.

IMPORTS.

Persia.		Afghanistan.							
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	3,744	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	70	2,450	...	...	...		...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles $\frac{\text{imported into}}{\text{exported from}}$ during the year

No.	Articles.	EXPORTS.					
		PERSIA.		AFGHANISTAN.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Brought forward... No.	1,778	...	2,311	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Coal and coke ...I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre ...I. mds.	987	17,766	184	3,312	...	...
11	Cotton—						
	1. Raw ... ...I. mds.	136	6,230	...	...	...	...
	2. Manufactured—						
	(*a*) Twist and Yarn, European ,, I. mds.	502	1,13,074	121	26,862	...	...
	(*b*) Twist and Yarn, Indian ... ,,	60	8,859	...	...	...	...
	(*c*) Piece-goods, Foreign ... ,,	4,066	6,45,922	1,098	1,75,338	...	...
	(*d*) Piece-goods, Indian ... ,,	3,430	6,08,858	3,534	5,94,450	...	...
12	Drugs and medicines—						
	1. Asafœtida ... 1 mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Bettel-leaf or pan ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Other sorts, not intoxicating ... ,,	169	3,650	170	3,671	...	...
	4. Intoxicating drugs, other than opium ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5. Unab ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carried over ... No.	1,778	...	2,321	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...

Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, $\frac{\text{from}}{\text{to}}$ Foreign Countries, 1920-21—*contd.*

IMPORTS.									
PERSIA.		AFGHANISTAN.							
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	72	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
2,203	43,388	119	2,293	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	85	9,558	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	7,200	60	18,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	1,282	19	273	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
145	5,800	329	13,160	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles $\frac{\text{imported into}}{\text{exported from}}$ during the year

No.	Articles.	EXPORTS.					
		Persia.		Afghanistan.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Brought forward ... No.	1,778	...	2,311	...	...	...
	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Dyeing materials—						
	1. Indigo ... I. mds.	733	2,55,111	113	39,317	...	...
	2. Madder or manjit... ,,	...	...	100	8,500	...	...
	3. Safflower ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Turmeric ... ,,	251	3,124	144	1,660	...	...
	5. Other kinds ... ,,	...	...	91	1,441	...	...
14	Earthenware and porcelain ... ... Value	...	13,155	...	187	...	...
15	Fibres, raw (excluding jute) ... ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Fruits, vegetables and nuts—						
	1. Cocoanuts ... Nos. or I. mds.	15	480	122	5,760	...	...
	2. All other kinds ... ,,	4,189	43,388	1 458	14,551	...	...
	3. Dry dates ... ,,	10	150	24	360	...	...
	4. Almonds ... ,,	2	80	..	...	...	...
	5. Pistachioes ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Glass —						
	1. Beads and false pearls I. mds.	...	...	...	...	..	.
	2. Other sorts ... ,,	67	4,690	1	70	...	...
	Carried over ... No.	1,778	...	2,311	...	...	..
	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, $\frac{\text{from}}{\text{to}}$ Foreign Countries, 1920-21—*contd.*

IMPORTS.									
PERSIA.		AFGHANISTAN.							
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	29	1,018	...	...	.	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	84	1,266	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	14	448	...	...	...	...	...	...
137	2,239	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6,837	1,02,555	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,234	1,29,360	14	560	...	...	...	...	...	...
600	54,000	3,161	2,84,490	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles $\frac{\text{imported into}}{\text{exported from}}$ during the year

No.	Articles.	EXPORTS.					
		PERSIA.		AFGHANISTAN.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Brought forward { No.	1,778	...	2,311	...	...	...
	{	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Grain and pulse—						
	1. Wheat ... I. mds.	25,558	1,93,605	34,545	2,85,254	...	...
	2. Gram and pulse ,,	6,512	52,143	4,516	38,402	...	...
	3. Other spring crops ,,	...	...	1,872	13,104	...	...
	4. Rice, husked ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5. Rice, unhusked ... ,,	1,862	25,602	2,649	37,088	...	...
	6. Other rain crops ... ,,	...	...	3,363	43,719	...	...
	7. Atta ... ,,	5,238	56,263	12,676	1,34,575	...	...
19	Gums and resins ... ,,	...	...	...	...	..	..
20	Hides and skins—						
	1. Hides of cattle ... I. mds.	...	...	16	989	...	...
	2. Skins of sheep, &c. ,,	...	...	10	980	...	...
21	Horns ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Ivory ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Jewellery, and precious stones and pearls unset—						
	1. Jewellery ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Precious stones and pearls unset (Turquois s) ... ,,	...	...	..	...	...	...
	3. Coral ... .. Sers.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carried over ... { No.	1,778	...	2,311	...	...	...
	{	...	..	...	...	...	...

Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, $\frac{\text{from}}{\text{to}}$ Foreign Countr ies, 1920-21—*contd.*

IMPORTS.									
PERSIA.		AFGHANISTAN.							
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	121	678	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	51	1,528	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	8	104	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
244	10,887	825	27,035	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,736	67,132	3,409	1,20,134	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles $\frac{\text{imported into}}{\text{exported from}}$ during the year

No.	Articles.	EXPORTS.					
		PERSIA.		AFGHANISTAN.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Brought forward ... No.	1,778	...	2,311	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Jute—						
	1. Raw ... ... I. mds.	6	53	...	...	...	...
	2. Gunny bags and cloths ... „	14	521	97	3,133	...	...
25	Lac—						
	1. Dye ... ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Shell ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Stick and other kinds „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Leather—						
26	1. Unmanufactured ... Value	305	40,584	...	...	...	...
	2. Manufactured ... „	...	2,45,772	...	2,11,296	...	...
27	Liquors ... ... Value	...	18,140	...	12,188	...	...
28	Mats ... ... „	...	170	...	312	...	...
29	Metals and manufactures of metals—						
	1. Brass and copper ... I. mds.	1,128	1,10,093	62	8,472	...	...
	2 Iron ... ... „	438	20,120	36	1,982	...	...
	Machinery ... „	179	12,244	...	...	...	...
	3. Lead ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Wolfram ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carried over ... No.	1,778	...	2,311	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...

Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, $\frac{\text{from}}{\text{to}}$ Foreign Countries, 1920-21—*contd.*

IMPORTS.									
PERSIA.		AFGHANISTAN.							
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,176	24,365	288	5,021	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
479	18,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles $\frac{\text{imported into}}{\text{exported from}}$ during the year

No.	Articles.	EXPORTS.					
		PERSIA.		AFGHANISTAN.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Brought forward ... No.	1,778	...	2,311	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Metals and manufactures of metals—*contd.*						
	5. Other metals ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Musk ... ... ozs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Oil-cake ... ... I. mds.	...	...	13	70	...	...
32	Oils—						
	1. Petroleum ... I. mds.	1,154	11,243	78	755	...	...
	2. Other kinds ... „	849	17,320	635	12,931	...	...
33	Opium ... ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Paints and colours ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Paper ... ... Value	...	8,690	...	490	...	...
36	Provisions—						
	1. Fish, dry (unsalted or salted) ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Fish, wet, (salted) (*Ngapi*) ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Ghi ... ... „	8	1,148	118	17,092	...	...
	4. Other kinds ... „	2,441	23,434	998	9,579	...	...
37	Railway materials ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Salt ... ... I. mds.	16	45	34	94	...	...
	Carried over ... No.	1,778	...	2,311	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...

Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, $\frac{\text{from}}{\text{to}}$ Foreign Countries, 1920-21—*contd.*

IMPORTS.									
Persia.		Afghanistan.							
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	560	38	760	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
165	1,524	10	136	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,145	1,07,151	539	54,042	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	825	2,148	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles $\frac{\text{imported into}}{\text{exported from}}$ during the year

No.	Articles.	EXPORTS.					
		PERSIA.		AFGHANISTAN.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Brought forward ... No.	1,778	...	2,311	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Saltpetre and other saline substances—						
	1. Saltpetre ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Other saline substances ... „	25	330	...	...	...	...
40	Seeds—						
	1. Oil-seeds—						
	(a) Linseed ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Mustard and rape ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Til or jinjilly ... „	...	...	2	41	...	...
	(d) Other oil-seeds „	...	...	21	403	...	...
	2. Other seeds—						
	(a) Indigo seed ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Tea seed ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Other kinds „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(d) Zera ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Silk—						
	1. Raw ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Manufactured ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carried over ... No.	1,778	...	2,311	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, $\frac{\text{from}}{\text{to}}$ Foreign Countries, 1920-21—*contd.*

IMPORTS.									
PERSIA.		AFGHANISTAN.							
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	1,200	2,690	2,10,411	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles $\frac{\text{imported into}}{\text{exported from}}$ during the year

No.	Articles.	EXPORTS.					
		PERSIA.		AFGHANISTAN.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Brought forward { No.	1,778	...	2,311	...	..	...
	{ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Spices—						
	1. Betelnuts ... I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Other kinds ... „	731	18,689	24	460	...	...
	3. Pepper, black ... „	3,060	1,01,407	569	25,430	...	...
	4. Chillies ... „	116	2,139	16	302	...	...
	5. Cardamoms ... „	480	2,30,400	43	5,714	...	...
43	Stationery ... Value	114	89,600	...	...	...	...
44	Stone and marble ...I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	Sugar—						
	1. Refined ...I. mds.	89,106	84,27,831	3,354	1,12,637	...	...
	2. Unrefined ... „	1,363	21,807	4,883	72,783	...	...
46	Tea—						
	1. Indian—						
	Green ... ...I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Black ... ... „	4,835	2,96,318	1,508	84,407	...	...
	2. Foreign—						
	Green ... ... I mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Black ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carried over ... { No.	1,778	...	2,311	...	...	...
	{ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, $\frac{\text{from}}{\text{to}}$ Foreign Countries, 1920-21—*contd.*

IMPORTS.									
PERSIA.		AFGHANISTAN.							
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	61	781	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	29	371	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	560	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	11	220	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,963	19,949	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles imported into / exported from during the year

No.	Articles.	EXPORTS.					
		PERSIA.		AFGHANISTAN.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Brought forward ... No.	1,778	...	2,311	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Textiles fabrics, not otherwise enumerated I. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Tobacco ... ... „	196	4,688	1,951	37,037	...	...
49	Wax ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Wood—						
	1. Bamboo ...I. mds.	...	...	6	120	...	...
	2. Firewood ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Teak timber ... C. ft.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Timber ... „	...	...	514 c. ft.	2,380	...	...
	Wool—						
51	1. Raw ... ...I. mds.	...	...	329	27,435	...	...
	2. Manufactured (piece goods) ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Shawls ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Yaks' tails ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carried over ... No.	1,778	...	c. ft. 514 2,311	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...

Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, $\frac{\text{from}}{\text{to}}$ Foreign Countries, 1920-21—*contd.*

IMPORTS.									
PERSIA.		AFGHANISTAN.							
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
31	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	265	6,300	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43,540	23,44,695	16,544	9,03,610	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,199	7,05,339	1,698	2,92,152	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Articles $\frac{\text{imported into}}{\text{exported fr. m}}$ during the year

No.	Articles.	EXPORTS.					
		PERSIA.		AFGHANISTAN.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Brought forward ... No.	1,778	...	c. ft. 514 2,311	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...
53	All other articles of merchandise—						
	1. Unmanufactured ... Value	...	536	...	...	...	...
	2. Manufactured ... „	...	35,43,420	...	1,09,104	...	...
54	Provincial total of merchandise ...	...	...	...	..	..	...
55	Treasure—						
	1. Gold ... ... Value	...		...	...	...	...
	2. Silver ... „	...	„	...	...	...	...
	Total Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ... No.	1,778	...	c.ft. 514 2,311	...	...	...
		1,61,079	1,05,11,934	" 81,625	22,07,045	...	...

Sind and British Baluchistan, by land, $\frac{\text{from}}{\text{to}}$ Foreign Countries, 1920-21—*concld.*

IMPORTS.									
Persia.		Afghanistan.							
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
117	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	52,395	...	37,860	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59,208	35,85,198	40.244	21.20,258	...	...	...	...	...	...

The following statements give the distribution of trade as compared with the previous year.

EXPORTS TO AFGHANISTAN.

No.	Articles.	1920-21.		1919-20.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
		Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	Animals, living, for sale No.	2,311	8,319	...	19,137	...	...	...	10,818
2	Apparel	...	17,208	...	4,11,344	...	...	...	3,94,136
3	Candles	...	...	...	12,000	...	...	...	12,000
4	Building materials	41	31	155	115	...	...	114	84
8	Chinese and Japanese ware ...	...	...	...	9,220	...	...	...	9,220
9	Coal and Coke	...	...	4	7	...	...	4	7
10	Cordage and ropes of vegitables fibre	184	3,312	563	9,609	...	...	379	6,297
11	Twist and yarn and piece-goods, cotton	4,753	7,96,650	19,373	29,79,258	...	...	14,625	21,82,608
...	Cotton, Raw	...	...	2	110	...	...	2	110

13	Drugs medicines	170	3,671	109	2,354	61	1,317	...	...
15	Dying materials	448	45,918	850	80,632	...	...	402	31,714
14	Earthen ware and porcelain ...	...	187	...	200	...	...	...	13
16	Fruits, vegetables and nuts ...	1,604	20,671	320	8,045	1,284	12,626	...	...
17	Glass	1	70	...	...	1	70	...	...
18	Grain and Pulse...	59,621	5,52,442	37,855	3,45,792	21,766	2,06,650	...	...
20	Hides and skins	26	1,969	...	...	26	1,969	...	...
24	Jute	97	3,133	221	8,499	...	...	124	5,366
26	Leather	...	2,11,296	...	1,19,570	...	91,726	...	...
27	Liquors	...	12,188	...	1,86,095	...	...	...	1,73,907
28	Mats	...	312	...	252	...	60	...	...
29	Metals and manufactures of metals	98	10,404	280	24,218	...	...	182	13,814
	Carried over ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Net increase maunds 283 in quantity and decrease of Rs. 28,17,382 in value.

The following statements give the distribution of trade as compared with the previous year—contd.

EXPORTS TO AFGHANISTAN—*contd.*

No.	Articles.	1920-21.		1919-20.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
		Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Oil-cake ... ... No.	13	70	...	...	13	70	...	...
32	Oils	713	13,686	1,274	32,380	...	...	561	18,694
35	Paper	...	490	...	1.081	...	...	...	591
36	Provisions	1,116	26,671	3,643	42,501	...	...	2,527	15,830
38	Salt	34	94	231	744	...	...	197	650
39	Saltpeter and other saline substances	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
40	Seeds	23	444	...	...	23	444	...	...

41	Silk	...	...	...	1	894	...	...	1	894
42	Spices	652	31,996	1,513	53,165	...	...	861	26,259
43	Stationery	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
45	Sugar	8,237	1,85,420	5,402	1,13,082	2,835	72,338	...	...
46	Tea	1,508	84,407	6,702	3,49,585	...	...	5,194	2,65,178
48	Tobacco	1,951	37,037	2,823	36,985	...	52	872	...
50	Wood ... C. ft. 514	& 6	2,500	...	1,807	6	693	...	...
51	Wool, raw and manufactured ...	329	27,435	16	10,252	313	17,183	...	...
53	All other articles of merchandise manufactured	...	1,09,101	...	1,60,444	...	...	...	51,349
	TOTAL ... C. ft. 514 / No.	81,625	22,07,015	81,342	50,24,377	26,328	4,05,198	26,045	32,22,230

Net increase Maunds 283 in quantity and decrease of Rs. 28,17,332 in value.

The following statements give the distribution of trade as compared with the previous year—contd.

IMPORTS FROM AFGHANISTAN.

No.	Articles.	1920-21.		1919-20.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
		Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
2B	Bones	...	...	300	465	...	...	300	465
4	Borax	70	2,450	91	4,329	...	...	21	1,879
10	Cordage and ropes	4	72	...	...	4	72	...	...
11	Cotton, raw	119	2,293	...	...	119	2,293	...	...
11	Twist and yarn and piece-goods ...	85	9,558	...	...	85	9,558	...	...
12	Drugs	408	31,433	2,279	1,43,442	...	...	1,871	1,12,009
13	Dying materials	113	2,284	10	326	103	1,958	...	...
16	Fruits, vegetables and Nuts ...	10,026	3,88,053	20,002	19,71,407	...	...	9,976	15,83,354
18	Grain and pulse	190	2,374	32	442	158	1,932	...	...
20	Hides and skins	4,234	1,47,169	2,621	94,863	1,610	52,306	...	...
24	Jute	291	5,939	...	...	291	5,939	...	...
29	Metals and manufactures of metals	38	760	...	...	38	760	...	...

32	Oils	10	136	...	...	10	136	...	...
36	Provisions	1,364	56,190	644	47,593	720	8,597	...	...
40	Seeds	2,690	2,19,411	...	...	2,690	2,10,411	...	...
42	Spices	90	1,152	165	2,111	...	...	75	959
43	Stationery	...	560	...	...	...	560	...	...
46	Sugar	1,974	20,169	...	...	1,974	20,169	...	...
47	Tobacco	31	333	...	...	31	333	...	...
50	Wood	265	6,300	...	...	265	6,300	...	...
51	Wool	18,242	11,94,762	21,297	11,96,625	...	...	3,055	1,863
53	All other articles of merchandise ...	...	37,860	...	2,114	...	35,746	...	...
	TOTAL ...	40,244	21,20,258	47,444	34,63,717	8,098	3,57,070	15,298	17,00,529

Net decrease of 7,200 maunds in quantity and Rs. 13,43,469 in value.

The following statements give the distribution of trade as compared with the previous year—contd.

IMPORTS FROM PERSIA.

No.	Articles.	1920-21.		1919-20.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
		Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	Animals, living ... ... No.	117	3,744	...	...	...	3,744	...	...
11	Cotton, raw and manufactured ...	2,203	43,388	516	19,244	1,687	24,144	...	...
12	Drugs	258	14,282	693	10,123	...	4,159	435	...
16	Fruits and vegetables	3,971	1,85,599	3,600	74,324	371	1,11,275	...	...
20	Hides and skins	1,980	78,019	1,294	50,377	686	27,642	...	...
23	Jewellery and precious stones (Turquoises)	15	4,500	...	...	15	4,500	...	...
24	Jute	1,176	24,365	...	...	1,176	24,365	...	...
39	Metals and manufactures of metals	507	18,720	...	...	507	18,720	...	...

32	Oils	165	1,524	...	...	165	1,524	...	...
36	Provisions	1,145	1,07,151	3,892	49,299	...	57,852	2,747	...
37	Railway materials	4	181	...	...	4	181	...	...
40	Seeds	45	1,296	...	...	45	1,296	...	...
42	Spices	...	...	79	1,011	...	...	79	1,011
51	Wool, raw and manufactured ...	47,739	30,50,034	1,192	88,102	46,547	29,61,932	...	...
53	All other articles of merchandise ...	...	52,395	...	839	...	51,556	...	...
	TOTAL ...	No. 117 59,208	35,85,198	11,266	2,93,319	51,203	32,92,890	3,261	1,011

Increase of maunds 47,943 in quantity and Rs. 32,91,879 in value.

The following statements give the distribution of trade as compared with the previous year—concld.

EXPORTS TO PERSIA.

No.	Articles.	1920-21.		1919-20.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	Animals, living ... ... No.	1,778	1,45,368	...	1,56,948	...	...	...	11,580
2	Apparel	...	66,888	...	23,05,796	...	...	...	22,38,908
2A	Candles	...	...	...	9,720	...	...	...	9,720
5	Building materials	728	536	535	402	193	134	...	...
9	Coal and coke	...	...	37	66	...	...	37	66
10	Cordage and ropes	987	17,766	1,334	25,853	...	...	347	8,087
11	Twist and yarn and piece-goods ...	8,058	13,76,713	30,703	47,55,414	...	...	22,645	33,78,701
...	Cotton, raw	136	6,230	...	...	136	6,230	...	...
12	Drugs and medicines	169	3,350	...	...	169	3,650	...	...
13	Dying materials	984	2,58,235	780	1,25,597	204	1,32,638	...	...
14	Earthen ware and porcelain ...	...	13,155	...	85	...	13,070	...	...
16	Fruits and vegetables... ...	4,216	44,098	263	5,145	3,953	38,953	...	...
17	Glass	67	4,690	...	...	67	4,690	...	...
18	Grain and pulse	39,170	3,27,613	30,030	3,21,319	9,140	6,294	...	...
24	Jute	20	574	104	4,474	...	...	84	3,900

26	Leather	305	2,86,316	...	2,31,312	305	54,994	...	...
27	Liquors	...	18,140	...	91,347	...	...	...	73,207
28	Mats	...	150	...	48	...	122	...	...
29	Metals and manufactures of metals	1,745	1,4?,757	673	42,912	1,072	99,845	...	...
32	Oils	2,003	28,563	3,853	95,955	...	...	1,850	67,392
35	Paper	...	8,690	...	1,?02	...	7,388	...	...
36	Provisions	2,449	24,582	49,725	4,77,359	...	...	47,276	4,52,777
38	Salt	16	45	46	127	...	...	30	82
39	Saltpeter and other saline substances	25	330	...	...	25	330	...	...
42	Spices	4,387	3,52,635	3,322	1,56,272	1,065	1,96,363	...	...
43	Stationery	114	89,600	...	...	114	89,600	...	...
45	Sugar	90,469	34,49,638	24,709	6,19,166	65,760	28,30,472	...	...
46	Tea	4 835	2,96,318	12,188	6,80,089	...	...	7,353	3,83,771
48	Tobacco	196	4,688	458	11,580	...	...	262	6,892
50	Wood	...	...	...	5,468	...	...	...	5,468
53	All other articles of merchandise ...	...	25,43,956	...	2,13,630	...	33,3?,326	...	...
	TOTAL ...	No. 1,778 1,61,079	1,05,11,934	1,58,750	1,03,37,386	82,203	68,15,099	79,884	66,40,551

Increase of 2,319 maunds in quantity and increase of 1,74,548 in value.

General Remarks.

1. It will be noticed that exports and imports to and from Afghanistan and Chagai District decreased to the extent of 6,917 maunds valued at Rs. 41,60,791 over the previous year's figures which is probably chiefly due to the smaller military and railway requirements and the accummulation of goods during the end of last year.

The exports and imports to and from Persia show an increase of 50,261 maunds valued at Rs. 34,66,427 which is due to the better transport facilities offered by the extension of the railway line to Duzdab.

2. The Persian Customs Authorities are dealing with exports and imports to and from Persia while the trade arrangements with Persia are under the control of the Consul Seistan. The export of coins from Persia is strictly prohibited and this appears to have caused a good deal of smuggling of Persian and other money owing to the favourable rate of exchange obtainable in Quetta and elsewhere. An Agent for the Imperial Bank of Persia has been established and traders can send money through him. Question regarding opening of a branch office of Imperial Bank of Persia for exchange purposes at Duzdab is under consideration.

Captain,

Political Agent, Chagai.

APPENDIX IX.

Mines and Minerals.

Concessions in force.

The year opened with the following concessions in force :—

Coal Mining	...	...	...	42 Leases.
Chromite Mining	...	...	...	66 „

Two chromite mining leases were issued during the year.

Labour employed.

2. On an average 13305 workers including 16 children under 12 years of age were employed daily during the year under review against 1181 last year.

The following table shows the distribution of labour above and below ground for the year under report and the previous year :—

	Below ground.				Above ground.				Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.	Total.		
Coal Mines—										
1920	507	...	...	507	406	...	16	422	929	
1919	502	...	...	502	378	8	14	400	902	
Chromite Mines—										
1920	276	...	...	276	100	...	...	100	376	
1919	226	...	...	226	53	...	...	53	279	
Total 1920	783	..	...	783	506	...	16	522	1,305	
Total 1919	728	...	...	728	431	8	14	453	1,181	

The 16 children were employed in the following coal mines :—

(1) Khost collieries of the North Western Railway ... 8
(2) Baluchistan coal companies Sharigh mines 4
(3) Mr. Clements' Sharigh Mines 4

Output of minerals and their value.

3. The following table shows the output of coal, coal dust and chromite ore, in the province and their estimated value at the pit's mouth for the year under review and two preceding years :—

——	1918.		1919.		1920.	
——	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Coal	12,520¼	2,19,667	6,663	1,44,100	3,267	70,838
Coal dust ...	33,919½	4,21,778	22,461	3,36,261	22,140	4,84,534
	Cwt.		Cwt.		Cwt.	
Chromite ore ...	4,58,880	7,44,773	2,64,166	4,29,175	4,11,541	6,68,754

The export during the above 3 years was as follows :—

	1918.	1919.	1920.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal	11,778	6,786	3,045
Coal dust	25,709¼	17,241	20,857
Chromite	24,504	13,209	19,074

4. The fall in the output from coal mines is due to the following causes :—

(*i*) No work was done, for a long time in the year, in the coal mines on the Sor range hills in the Quetta-Pishin District. The North Western Railway authorities who acquired these mines have not as yet finally decided to work them. Some of the old concessionaires of these mines resumed work under arrangement made with the North Western Railway somewhat late in the year.

(*ii*) No work was done throughout the year in the coal mines at Duki owing to the illness of the lessee.

(*iii*) Paucity of labour and high rates of labour.

(*iv*) Lack of camel transport and excessive rates of hire for such transport.

(*v*) Insufficiency of Capital.

5. Owing to the cessation of Afghan hostilities on the frontier the working of the chromite mines improved during the year.

Accidents.

6. Three fatal and one serious accidents occurred during the year killing 3 men and seriously injuring one as under :—

(1) Khost coal mines	... ...	3 Fatal.
(2) Sar range mines ...	... ...	1 Serious.

Explosives.

7. The following explosives were used in the industry :—

Dynamite	... 1,438	lbs.
Gelegnite	... 2,403¾	„
Detonators	... 14,326	No.
English powder	... 1,103	lbs.

Safety lamps.

8. There were 646 safety lamps of various patterns in use in coal mines against 1078 last year. No such lamps were used in chromite mines.

Inspection.

9. The mines were not inspected during the year by anybody except the Sub-Inspector of Mines who twice visited the mines at Mach and in the Harnai valley.

General Health.

10. As usual malaria prevailed in Khost Mines of the North Western Railway as well as in other coal mines in the Harnai valley. 2,757 patients (445 indoor and 2,312 out-door) were treated in the mine hospital against 4,039 (399 indoor and 3,640 out-door) last year. There were 18 cases of influenza in the mine hospital at Khost of which 7 proved fatal. Every endeavour was made to provide suitable sanitary arrangements in all the mining centres and medical aid was also provided either at or near the mines.

Stretchers, bandages and other necessities prescribed in the rules were provided at the mines.

Wages of labour.

11. Most of the labour was imported. There is usually an influx of Afghan labour in winter but during the past three years they have found more profitable work elsewhere.

The wages of a mining cooly ranged from annas 14 to Rs. 2 per diem according to the nature of work. The Railway Department paid the following rates :—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Coolies	25	0	0	per month.
Carpenter	1	8	0	„ day.
Coal cutters on contract at the average rate of	2	8	0	„ ton.

Prosecutions and Advisory Board.

12. No prosecutions under the Indian Mines Act were instituted in the province and there exists no Mining Advisory Board.

APPENDIX X.

Judicial.

The following is a summary of Civil, Revenue and Criminal work done under regular judicial proceedings in 1920, as compared with the figures for the year 1919.

	Civil and Revenue Cases and Appeals.								Criminal Cases and Appeals.			
	Number of Regular Cases.		Number of Miscellaneous Cases.		Number of Regular Appeals.		Number of Miscellaneous Appeals.		Number of Cases.		Number of Appeals.	
	1919.	1920.	1919.	1920.	1919.	1920.	1919.	1920.	1919.	1920.	1919.	1920.
Pending from previous year ...	361	331	...	...	37	28*	4	1*	71	42	6	9
Instituted during the year ...	3,631	4,581	412	177	139	189	23	8	3,255	3,130	95	151
Total ...	3,992	4,912	412	177	176	217	27	9	3,326	3,172	101	160
Disposed of during the year ...	3,661	4,452	412	177	152	161	22	6	3,284	3,076	92	117
Transferred to Jirga Register ...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pending at the end of the year ...	331	445	...	...	24*	56	5*	3	42	96	9	43

* Discrepancies are due to the fact that four Miscellaneous Appeals pending in the Quetta District at the end of December 1919 were treated as regular appeals in 1920.

The Statistics with regard to serious offences admitted to have occurred during 1920 are shown in the following statement.

	Sections of Indian Penal Code.	Offences admitted to have occurred.								
		Quetta.	Sibi.	Loralai.	Zhob.	Kalai.	Chagai.	Total 1920.	Total 1919.	Total 1918.
Rioting	147	10	4	6	1	...	...	21	19	81
Murder	302	10	15	21	10	...	...	56	79	126
Murder attempt	307	1	2	5	12	...	4	24	21	19
Culpable Homicide ...	304	...	...	4	5	...	1	10	12	21
Hurt with aggravation ...	325 to 331 and 333	24	15	...	39	...	...	78	130	104
Kidnapping	363 to 369	12	1	...	2	...	...	15	17	6
Rape	376	4	2	...	...	...	...	6	4	3
Unnatural offence ...	377	1	1	1	...	...	1	4	2	12
Theft	379 to 382 and 401	248	102	137	84	12	20	603	721	693

Robbery	392 to 394	18	...	15	23	...		56	30	63
Dacoity with murder ..	396	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	14	7
Dacoity, other cases ...	395 to 397 and 400 to 402.	...	...	26	...	...	...	26	12	19
Receiving stolen property ...	411 to 414	60	6	5	6	...	4	81	117	59
Mischief with aggravation ...	429 to 433 and 435 to 440.	47	...	35	71	...	...	153	138	112
Criminal trespass resulting in death.	459 to 460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	3
Criminal trespass resulting to other serious offences.	453 to 457	67	8	7	2	...	...	84	60	44
Total for 1920 ...		502	156	272	255	12	30	1,227	1,401	1,377
Total for 1919 ...		351	186	483	307	41	33	1,401	...	...
Total for 1918 ...		395	339	208	376	20	39	1,377	...	...

APPENDIX XI.

Excise.

Administration.—There has been no change in the issue price of country spirit from the Distillery.

The rates of duty levied on charas or any preparation or admixture thereof imported into British Baluchistan from British India or from foreign territories were raised from Rs. 18 and 36 to Rs. 24 and 48 per seer respectively.

The duty on Indian Beer was raised from 1st March 1921 from 4½ annas to 6 annas and 6 pies per gallon.

Fixed fee system.—The right of retail sale of country spirit was put to auction as usual.

Advisory Committees.—Quetta is the only place in Baluchistan which enjoys the privilege of an Advisory Committee to which are referred questions connected with the reduction and location of shops, the hours of sale and other kindred matters. In other parts of the province the number and location of excise shops are as usual, supervised by the local authorities who consult the panchayats when any change is considered necessary.

Statistics.—The following statistics are attached :—

(1) Seven Imperial Excise forms prescribed by the Government of India.

(2) Provincial forms A and B showing the wholesale and retail vend of foreign spirits and fermented liquors in Baluchistan.

(3) A statement showing the number of convictions for drunkenness.

(4) A statement of offences relating to Cocaine.

Some columns of the Imperial tables relating to the consumption of foreign and fermented liquors could not be filled in owing to there being no provision in the Baluchistan Excise rules for the control by means of passes of the import into Baluchistan of foreign liquors, whether manufactured inside or outside India. The information collected from traders and others has, however, been given in the provincial forms A and B referred to above.

Number and location of shops for the sale of Excisable articles.—The subjoined comparative table shows that there was no material

change in the number of shops licensed for retail vend of excisable articles :—

Description.	1919-20.	1920-21.
(1) Foreign and fermented liquors—		
(*a*) Off the premises	17	26
(*b*) On the premises	1	1
(*c*) Fermented liquors only on the premises .	2	2
(2) Country spirits—		
(*a*) Distillery spirits	45	45
(*b*) Outstill spirits	7	7
(3) Opium including poppy heads . . .	41	41
(4) Drugs other than opium (Bhang, Charas, and Ganja together)	48	48

Consumption of excisable articles.—The following table shows the quantities of the various excisable articles consumed during the past 2 years :—

Description.	1919-20.	1920-21.
(1) Country liquor—		
(*a*) Distillery spirit (In London Proof Imperial Gallons)	52,228	49,205
(*b*) Outstill do. do. . .	1,759	1,908
Total .	53,987	51,113
(2) Foreign liquor—		
(*a*) Wine in Gallons	1,777⅜	2,753⅜
(*b*) Spirits do.	8,697¼	9,465
(*c*) Rum (Imported)	132⅜	138⅜
Do. (Made in India)	443	272
Total .	11,050½	12,429⅜

Description.	1919-20.	1920-21.
(3) Fermented liquors (Beer)—		
(*a*) Indian made (Gallons)	61,210½	59,643⅛
(*b*) Imported (Gallons)	10,557$\frac{7}{12}$	10,585$\frac{5}{6}$
Total	71,767$\frac{7}{12}$	70,229$\frac{1}{8}$
	Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs.
(4) Opium (issued from Quetta Treasury)	20 35	20 33
(5) Bhang (In seers)	1,458	1,450
(6) Charas do.	778	659
(7) Ganja do.	6	6

The variations in the figures of consumption of excisable articles are small and call for no remarks.

Excise Revenue.—The following table compares the excise revenue of the last two years :—

	1919-20.	1920-21.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
(*a*) Foreign spirits and foreign fermented liquors	13,334 0 0	15,018 0 0
(*b*) Vend fees on account of country spirits	1,39,051 0 0	1,43,786 5 4
(*c*) Still head duty on country spirits	3,32,390 12 0	3,46,028 3 0
(*d*) Rent of Distillery	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0
(*e*) Duty of Indian made Beer	1,29,790 4 0	84,537 11 0
(*f*) Vend fee on account of Opium and its preparations	36,632 0 0	47,570 0 0
(*g*) Sale price of opium not given in Imperial form No. 1	10,855 0 0	10,829 0 0
(*h*) Gain on Opium	18,370 0 0	18,328 12 0
(*i*) Vend fees on account of hemp drugs including Sibi Bonded warehouse dues	37,918 11 2	41,060 12 0
(*j*) Duty on hemp drugs	19,741 0 0	17,834 4 0
(*k*) Other items	152 8 0	196 15 3
Total	7,40,035 3 2	7 26,989 14 7

The chief increases fall under (*c*) and (*f*) while chief decrease is under (*e*).

As regards (*c*) the increase is due to the rates of still head duty having been raised during the year.

As for (*f*) the increase is due to keen competition.

The decrease under (*e*) is due to the movement of troops. During the year many units were sent Home and replaced by units composed of lads who did not drink.

Result of the new Abkari system.—The net financial result of the new Abkari system is shown below :—

Particulars.	Average of 3 years preceding the introduction of the new system.	1909-10.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Receipts (excluding Distillery rent).	1,15,811 9 11	1,07,467 5 8	3,72,031 3 8	4,71,441 12 0	4,89,814 8 4
Expenditure (excluding cost of new stills and improvements to the Distillery buildings.	960 4 1	5,191 14 8	19,691 12 5	17,639 0 4	17,358 10 11
Net income .	1,14,851 5 10	1,02,275 7 0	3,52,339 7 3	4,53,802 11 8	4,72,455 13 5

The number of cases of smuggling detected was as follows :—

	Cocaine.	Opium.	Charas.	Bhang.	Liquor.
Quetta-Pishin . .	...	2	9	...	3
Sibi . . .	...	1	1	2	...
Kalat . . .	...	...	4	...	3

The quantities of smuggled articles which were confiscated are given below :—

Article and place.	Quantity.			
	Seers.	Chtks.	Tolas.	Mashas.
Opium from Kandahar	...	...	4	6
Opium local	...	2	4	3
Charas from Kandahar	...	...	1	9
Charas from Mastung	3	3	2	6
Charas from Kalat	1	9	4	6
Charas from unknown places	2	6	2	4
Charas from Khurasan	17	8	...	...
Charas from Herat	...	...	3	3
Charas from Ghazni	2,400 lbs.			
Bhang, Local	1	...	...	...
Bhang from Kalat	...	4	...	...
Country liquor from Kalat	9½ bottles.			
Country liquor from Quetta	11 bottles.			
Country liquor from Pishin	3 bottles.			

Cases against licensees.—There were 9 cases instituted against the licensees. In 3 cases the accused were acquitted while in the remaining 6 cases the accused were found guilty of contravening the terms of their licenses and punished.

| Name of district. | Duty on distillery spirits. | Fees from distilleries. | Total receipts from duty on distillery spirits. | Total receipts from excise opium. | Receipts from country liquors (other than toddy). | Receipts from toddy. | Total receipts from country liquors and intoxicating drugs. | Total receipts from Government opium and hemp drugs. | Total receipts from Government opium and hemp drugs. | Total receipts from Government opium and hemp

IMPERIAL RETURN I-A.

IMPERIAL RETURN I-A.

Supplementary table showing the duty realised (a) *in other British Indian provinces on excisable articles exported to——, and* (b) *in——on excisable articles exported to other British Indian provinces.*

Description of excisable articles.	Amount of duty realized in other provinces of India on excisable articles exported to——						Amount of duty realized in——on excisable articles exported to other Indian provinces.					
	In—	In—	In—	In—	In—	Total.	To—Sind.	To—	To—	To—	To—	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.
Quetta-Pishin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,922 13	...	...	...	...	34,922 13
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,922 13	...	...	...	...	34,922 13

IMPERIAL RETURN II.—EXPENDITURE.

Name of district.	Salaries and establishment.	Allowances.	Supplies and Services.			Contingencies and special charges.	Refunds.	Total charges.
			Rewards.	Construction and repairs of buildings.	Other charges.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Quetta-Pishin	8,817 7 6	3,683 2 1	...	1,242 11 6	...	551 0 8	56 10 8	14,351 0 5
Sibi	2,422 10 4	1,592 5 2	...	14 9 7	...	235 6 6	...	4,264 15 7
TOTAL ...	11,240 1 10	5,275 7 3	...	1,257 5 1	...	786 7 2	56 10 8	18,616 0 0
Total of previous year ..	8,644 0 0	4,024 5 10	56 0 0	9,801 8 10	...	1,799 10 6	3,075 0 0	27,440 9 2

IMPERIAL RETURN III.—

Name of District.	Manufacture of liquor—number of				Number of wholesale licenses for sale of						COUNTRY LIQUOR.						
											Number of shops licensed for retail sale of						
	Breweries.	Government distilleries.	Private distilleries.	Out-stills.	Country spirits.	Country fermented liquors.	Liquors, other than Commercial spirits, imported or manufactured in India and cleared at tariff rates.	Commercial spirits, i.e., rectified and denatured spirits and medicated rubs.	Opium.	Hemp drugs.	Spirits under distillery system (permanent).	Spirits under distillery system (temporary).	Spirits under out-still system (permanent).	Spirits under out-still system (temporary).	Fermented tari.	Unfermented tari.	Other country fermented liquors (pachwai, etc.).	Other country fermented liquors. (Ordinary licenses). (Home-brewing licenses).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Quetta-Pishin ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bibi	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loralai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Sandeman ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	..	6	...	...	...	...
Kahan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chagai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	1	...	1	2	...	13	...	...	8	43	2	1	6	...	...	...	...
Total of previous year	1	1	...	1	2	...	9	...	...	8	43	2	1	6	...	...	...	...

SHOPS AND LICENSES.

Foreign liquors. Retail licenses—number for sale of									Number of shops licensed for retail sale of				Retail licenses—number for sale of			
Malt liquors only.	Foreign liquors to be consumed on premises and on and off premises.	Foreign liquors to be consumed off premises.	Liquors in hotels, restaurants, boarding houses and clubs and refreshment rooms and stalls other than railway refreshment rooms (excluding canteens).	Liquors in railway refreshment rooms, dâk bungalows, dining cars and steamers.	Liquors in temporary refreshment stalls (including other temporary licenses for foreign liquors).	Foreign liquors—all other special retail licenses, including canteen licenses.	Rectified spirit and medicated wines. (Druggists' permits.)	Denatured spirits.	Raw opium.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Opium and its preparations for medical purposes only. (Ordinary druggists' permits.)	Morphia. (Special druggists' permits.)	Hemp drugs for medical purposes only. (Druggists' permits.)	Cocaine. (Druggists' permits).
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
2	12	11	7	1	35	17	...	9	6	6	6	6	6	...	...	3
...	...	6	...	8	...	...	...	2	17	...	24	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	1	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
2	13	26	7	15	35	18	...	12	41	16	48	24	6	...	...	3
2	11	17	5	16	38	18	...	11	41	16	48	24	4	...	...	1

IMPERIAL RETURN

Name of District.	Country Spirits. Issues in Imperial gallons. At strength of—10 U. P.	At strength of—20 U. P.	At strength of—15 U. P.	Equivalent at London proof of the total of columns 2, 3 and 4.	Rates of duty.	Foreign Liquors other than Commercial Spirits. Imported Liquors. Spirits in Imperial gallons, London proof.	Wines in Imperial gallons.	Malt liquors in Imperial gallons.	Liquors manufactured in India paying duty at tariff rates. Spirits in Imperial gallons, London proof.	Malt liquors in Imperial gallons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Quetta-Pishin ...	39,053	3,840	...	38,219·7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sibi	6,428	700	...	6,393·2	...	1,007	169	1,984	120	1,571
Loralai	2,540	180	41½	2,472·03	...	436½	86½	686½	...	...
Fort-Sandeman ...	324	90	2,204	2,287	...	...	224½	...	...	...
Kalat	1,115	...	...	1,003·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
						G. B.	G. B.	G. B.		G. B.
Chagai	874	...	...	786·6	...	1,031 5½	35 1	921 5	...	217 5
						G. B.	G. B.	G. B.		G. B.
Total ...	50,343	4,870	2,245½	51,112·03	...	2,505 3½	514 5	3,472 2	120	1,788 5
Total of previous year.	51,021	6,890	2,099½	53,087·51	...	2,878½	315½	5,439 2½	146	1,847½

IV.—CONSUMPTION.

COMMERCIAL SPIRITS.			OPIUM AND OTHER DRUGS.								
Rectified spirits in Imperial gallons.	Denatured spirits in Imperial gallons.	Medicated wines in Imperial gallons.	Issues in seers of excise opium.	Retail sales, in seers, of other opium (*e.g.*, Punjab grown, Punjab Hill States, Afghan and Malwa).	Wholesale price of opium to retail vendors.	Average retail price of opium.	Retail sales of morphia in lbs. oz. grs.	Retail sales, in seers, of charas.	Retail sales, in seers, of ganja.	Retail sales, in seers, of bhang and its preparations.	Retail sales of cocaine in lbs. oz. and grs.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
							oz.				gr.
27	547	...	368	...	35	120	19½	312⅜	6½	508	528
...	15	...	90	...	35	115	...	145	...	734	...
							s. c. t.			s. c. t.	
...	9½	...	70	...	35	100	...	82 5 3½	...	93 6 2½	...
...	...	...	25	...	35	80	...	77½	...	15½	...
								s. c. t.			
...	...	...	258½⅞⅞	...	35	...	½	12 14 0	⅛⅛	8⅜⅜	...
			s. c. t.						s. c. t.	s. c.	
...	...	...	23 9 4	...	35	130	...	29 2 4	0 1 1½	91 13	...
	G. B.		s. c. t.				lb. oz.	s. c. t.	s. c. t.	s. c. t.	gr.
27	571 2	...	833 4 2½	...	35	80 to 130	1 11½	659 8 2½	6 8 1	1,450 11 ½	528
							lb. oz. gr.				
...	520½	...	385 11 4	80	35	80 to 120	1 15 04	778 0 3	6½	1,458 7 1½	235

Rates of still head duty per proof gallon are the following :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(*a*) For consumption in the Quetta town	7	8	0
(*b*) For consumption in the Nasirabad and Railway Sub-division ...	4	12	8
(*c*) For consumption in all other areas	6	1	9
(*d*) For consumption by special permit holders... ...	8	2	0
(*e*) For consumption by the Indian Regiments	6	4	0

IMPERIAL RETURN IV-A.

Imports and exports of excisable articles of different descriptions from and to other British Indian provinces (a) *on payment of duty and* (b) *in bond.*

Description of excisable articles.	IMPORTS.						EXPORTS.					
	DUTY-PAID.			IN BOND.			DUTY PAID.			IN BOND.		
	From—	From—	Total.	From— Sind and Bombay Presidency.	From — Punjab.	Total.	To— Sind.	To—	Total.	To—	To—	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Gallons.					Gallons.
Beer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124,170	...	...	...	...	124,170
				Md. Sr. Ch.	Md. Sr. Ch.	Md. Sr. Ch.						
Bhang	.....	.....	.....	40 34 8	.....	40 34 8	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Charas	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 29 13½	16 29 13½	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
Ganja	.....	.....	.....	0 10 0	.....	0 10 0	.....	...	...	...	...	.....

IMPERIAL

Name of District.	Area in square miles.			Population (in thousands).			Number of square miles per shop.								Number of shops.		
							Country spirit.			Opium.		Hemp drugs.			Country spirit.		
	Out-still system.	Distillery system.		Out-still system.	Distillery system.		Out-still area.	Distillery area.							Out-still area.	Distillery area.	
		3			5		6	7		8		9			10	11	
1	2	Urban.	Rural.	4	Urban.	Rural.		Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.			Urban.	Rural.
Quetta-Pishin ...	...	19·5	5,200·5	...	33,922	93,720	...	3·9	1,940·1	19·5	1,940·1	19·5	1,940·1		...	15	5
Sibi ...	...	...	3,025	...	...	82,423	...	...	157	...	231	...	161		...	...	30
Loralai ...	2,181	...	5,344	21,000	...	60,000	2,181	...	1,330	...	1,505	...	1,505		6	...	7
Fort Sandeman	6,458	...	3,857	40,186	...	30,180	1,076	...	1,928	..	1,280	...	1,289		15	...	6
Kalat ...	...	...	353	...	...	3,618	...	...	118	...	118	...	118		...	...	83
Chagai ...	...	...	19,622	...	...	21,324	...	...	19,622	...	9,811	...	9,811		...	...	5
Total ...	8,639	19·5	38,301·5	61,186	33,922	291,271	1,234	3·9	957·5	19·5	1,173·5	19·5	998·7		21	15	13
Total of previous year ...	8,639	19·5	38,301·5	60,900	33,922	284,624	1,234	3·9	957·5	19·5	1,173·5	19·5	998·7		21	15	14

RETURN—V.

Shops per 100,000 population.				Consumption per 100 of the population in gallons or seers (to two places of decimals).			Average taxation per proof gallon or seer in rupees (to two places of decimals).									Average total Excise revenue per head of population (vide column 33 of Imperial Return I).
Opium.		Hemp drugs.		Country spirit (distillery area).	Opium.	Hemp drugs.	Country spirit (distillery areas).			Opium.			Hemp drugs.			
							Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty including gain on sale proceeds.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	
12		13														
Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
																Rs. As. P.
3	5	3	5	33·60	·28	·64	7·36	2·68	10·04	35	93·28	128·28	...	27·46	27·46	4 4 9
...	21	...	20	8·72	·10	1·07	5·76	3·31	9·07	35	70·13	105·13	8·43	12·56	20·25	1 0 10
...	6	..	6	4·5	0·08	0·21	6·11	2·05	8·16	35	23·14	57·14	...	13·25	13·25	0 5 9
...	11	...	11	1·37	·01	·13	6·13	2·31	8·44	35	20	55	...	10·75	...	0 2 9
...	83	...	83	30·81	·27	·60	6·11	3·40	9·51	35	113·77	118·77	...	48·98	48·98	3 4 8
...	9	...	9	4·1	·11	·57	6·13	5·21	11·34	35	174·91	209·91	...	24·21	24·21	0 13 4
3	11	3	13	·6·98	·15	·55	7·03	2·78	9·81	35	81·18	116·18	8·43	19·31	27·74	1 13 8
3	12	3	14	18·45	·15	·58	6·36	2·50	8·86	35	63·16	98·16	8·81	16·91	25·72	1 14 1

PROVINCIAL STATEMENT A.

Statistics of wholesale Vend of spirits and fermented liquors in Baluchistan for 1920-21.

Name and District.	LICENSES FOR WHOLESALE VEND OF FOREIGN SPIRITS AND FERMENTED LIQUORS (INCLUDING RUM AND BEER MANUFACTURED IN INDIA.)													LICENSES FOR WHOLESALE VEND OF FERMENTED LIQUORS WHETHER MANUFACTURED IN INDIA OR IMPORTED.			Remarks.
	QUANTITY SOLD.													QUANTITY SOLD.			
	To Licensed Vendors.							To the Public.									
	No. of licenses.	Imported.				Made in India.		Imported.				Made in India.		No. of licenses.	To licensed vendors.	To the Public.	
		Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Quetta-Pishin ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	58,291	858	2,434	62	2,856	...	5,386	1	3,162·60	25,284	No separate accounts are maintained by the licenses.
Sibi	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Loralai	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66½	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	
Zhob	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chagai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kalat	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
Baluchistan 1920-21 ...	13	...	...	...	...	...	58,291	858	G. R. 25,004	62	2,930	...	5,386	1	3,162·60	25,284	
Total for preceding year.	8	...	...	...	...	...	47,306	426	1,864	28	1,594	75	9,124	1	3,974·90	9,124	

PROVINCIAL STATEMENT B.

PROVINCIAL

Statement of retail Vend and Consumption of spirits and

Name of Districts.	SPIRITS AND													
	SOLD UNDER SHOP LICENSES.													
	On fixed fees.							On fees determined by auction.						
		Imported.				*Made in India.*			*Imported.*				*Made in India.*	
	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than Rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than Rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Quetta-Pishin	11	2,019	5,669	130	4,836	140	8,173	1	3	573	...	1,021	3	3,694
Sibi	6	161	1,000	6	1,288	129	1,566	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loralai	3	55½	370	...	301½	...	200½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Sandeman	2	124⅛	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chagai	3	14-4	725-1½	0-5	283-3	...	217-5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baluchistan for 1920-21 ...	25	G 2,374 B 1	G 7,764 B1½	G 136 B 5	G 6,759 B 2	269	G 10,247 B 1	1	3	573	...	1,021	3	3,694
TOTAL for preceding year ...	18	G 1,665 B5	G 7,804 B½	G 114 B3	G 8,884 B4½	441	13,028 -3	1	...	119	...	...	...	2,437

STATEMENT B.

fermented liquors in Baluchistan in gallons during 1920-21.

FERMENTED LIQUORS.																
SOLD AT RAILWAY REFRESHMENT ROOMS.							SOLD UNDER ALL OTHER SORTS OF LICENSES, viz., HOTEL, DAK BUNGALOWS, MILITARY CANTEENS, OCCASIONAL BAR LICENSES.							FERMENTED LIQUORS ONLY.		REMARKS.
	Imported.				*Made in India.*			*Imported.*				*Made in India.*				
No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than Rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	Quantity sold.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	5	33	...	71	...	340	60	112	608	2	1,450	...	45,356	2	8,316	
2	8	91	...	576	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	31½	...	..	20½	...	½	...	...	NOTE.—The Indian troops stationed in Baluchistan obtained 4,636 gallons of rum from Ross U. P. during the year under report.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
3	2-3	118-5	...	649-4	...	...	1	18-1	167-0	...	38-4	...	...	...	...	
6	G 15 B 2	G 242 B 5	...	G 1,206 B 4	...	345	70	G 161 B 2	885	2	G 1,508 B 5	...	G 4,5357 B 1	2	8,316	
6	21	216-4	...	944-4	2	325	59	90-5	555 4½	17-4	1,327-4	...	45,420	2	1,435	

PROVINCIAL STATEMENT C.

Table showing convictions for drunkenness in Baluchistan during 1920-21 and 3 previous years.

Name of Municipality.	Population as per Census of 1911.	1917-18.		1918-19.		1919-20.		1920-21.	
		Number of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to ten thousand of population.	Number of persons convicted for drunkenness	Proportion to ten thousand of population.	Number of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to ten thousand of population.	Number of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to ten thousand of population.
(*i*) Quetta	33,922	120	35	147	43	164	48	136	40
(*a*) Quetta Municipality and Suburbs ...	17,021	104	61	128	75	140	82	113	66
(*b*) Quetta Cantonment	16,901	16	9	19	11	24	14	23	14
(*ii*) Quetta-Pishin Districts other than (*i*) ...	93,726	1	106	...	...	...	...	15	2
Sibi Municipality	6,597	...	...	...	...	1	1,051	...	...
Sibi District other than above	75,826	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loralai	80,769	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zhob	70,366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chagai	16,344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalat, Bolan Pass and Quetta-Nushki Railway District.	2,096	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement relating to Cocaine offences for the year 1920-21.

District.	Illicit possession of Cocaine.		Unlicensed Sale of Cocaine.		Smuggling of Cocaine.		Remarks.
	No. Arrested.	No. Convicted.	No. Arrested.	No. Convicted.	No. Arrested.	No. Convicted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

APPENDIX XII.

The following comparative statement showing the revenue and the share of expenditure debited to the Provincial account under the settlement, exhibits, (a) *the Standard figures adopted for the current settlement,* (b) *the sanctioned estimates for 1920-21.* (c) *the actuals (provisional) for 1920-21,* (d) *the actuals for 1919-20 and* (e) *variation between* (c) *and* (d) :—

Receipts.

Major Heads.	Standard figures.	Sanctioned estimates for 1920-21.	Actuals (Provisional) for 1920-21.	Actuals for 1919-20.	Variations between columns 4 and 5.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Department.						
I.—Land Revenue	9,25,000	10,00,000	10,91,556	9,21,486	1,70,070	...
II.—Opium	6,000	12,000	10,831	10,855	...	24
III.—Salt	2,000	1,000	465	827	...	362
IV.—Stamps	87,000	1,34,000	1,76,252	1,30,164	46,088	...
V.—Excise	2,80,000	7,64,000	7,15,938	7,30,615	...	14,677
VIII.—Income Tax	20,000	33,000	42,740	36,504	6,236	...

IX.—Forest	22,000	22,000	22,543	17,937	4,606	...
X.—Registration	3,000	4,000	8,175	6,023	2,152	...
XVIA.— Law and Justice, Courts of Law	24,000	50,000	64,839	49,935	14,904	...
XVIB.— Law and Justice, Jails ...	1,000	1,000	1,709	2,794	...	1,085
XVII.—Police	17,000	20,000	25,451	21,439	4,012	...
XIX.—Education...	16,000	22,000	22,723	21,373	1,350	...
XX.—Medical	2,000	...	7,031	767	6,264	...
XXA.—Agriculture	...	10,000	19,725	10,148	9,577	...
XXB.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	2,000	...	79	97	...	18
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation and compassionate allowances ...	3,000	8,000	8,219	7,907	312	...
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	1,000	1,000	117	2,311	...	2,194
XXV.—Miscellaneous	7,000	6,000	8,121	7,341	780	...
XXXI.—Civil Works	8,000	7,000	8,582	5,574	3,008	...
TOTAL ...	14,26,000	20,95,000	22,35,096	19,84,097	2,69,359	18,360

Receipts—*contd.*

Major Heads.	Standard figures.	Sanctioned estimates for 1920-21.	Actuals (Provisional) for 1920-21.	Actuals for 1919-20.	Variations between columns 4 and 5.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Public Works Department.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation ...	71,000	92,000	7,500	1,10,239	...	1,02,739
XXXI.—Civil Works	31,000	35,000	49,299	31,914	17,385	...
Total ...	1,02,000	1,27,000	56,799	1,42,153	17,385	1,02,739
Assignments.						
(1) Provincial to Imperial	—10,000	—30,000	—30,000	—30,000	...	...
(2) Imperial to Provincial	...	11,000	72,993	14,507	...	...
Total ...	—10,000	—19,000	42,993	—15,493	58,486	...
Total Receipts	15,18,000	22,03,000	23,34,888	21,10,757	3,45,230	1,21,099
Opening balance	...	14,10,000	11,72,796	11,33,718	...	...
Grand Total ...	...	36,13,000	35,07,684	32,44,475	...	...

Expenditure.

Major Heads.	Standard figures.	Sanctioned estimates for 1920-21.	Actual (Provisional) for 1920-21.	Actuals for 1919-20.	Variations between Columns 4 and 5.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Department.						
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	5,000	3,000	9,039	10,759	...	1,720
2. Assignments and Compensations ...	2,01,000	1,95,000	1,92,942	1,94,381	...	1,439
3. Land Revenue	2,33,000	2,74,000	3,24,011	2,78,654	45,357	...
4. Opium	...	...	223	246	...	23
5. Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Stamps	1,000	1,000	2,392	2,002	390	...
7. Excise	13,000	15,000	17,042	14,262	2,780	...
11. Forests	30,000	57,000	28,760	25,314	3,446	...
12. Registration	1,000	2,000	3,137	2,409	728	...
19A. Law and Justice (Courts of Law) ...	21,000	25,000	27,387	27,565	...	178

Expenditure—*contd.*

Major Heads.	Standard figures.	Sanctioned estimate for 1920-21.	Actual (Provisional) for 1920-21.	Actuals for 1919-20.	Variations between Columns 4 and 5.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19B. Law and Justice, Jails	32,000	61,000	80,374	70,830	9,544	...
20. Police	6,85,000	7,76,000	10,10,573	7,94,748	2,15,825	...
22. Education	86.000	1,91,000	1,83,668	1,47,263	36,405	...
24A. Medical	1,23,000	1,38,000	2,06,069	1,42,176	63,893	...
24B. Sanitation	...	15,000	27,791	13,784	14,007	...
25. Political	19,48,000	28,07,000	31,22,744	27,65,923	3,56,821	...
26A. Agriculture	...	87,000	57,723	56,749	974	...
26B. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	33,000	31,000	73,770	34,698	39,072	...
29. Superannuation allowances and pensions.	17,000	35,000	36,270	38,020	...	1,750
30. Stationery and Printing—						
Cost of printing and binding books.	11,000	2,000	4,121	2,822	1,299	...

32. Miscellaneous ...	...	29,000	90,000	32,502	86,602	...	54,100
45. Civil Works ...	...	1,30,000	3,49,000	1,36,609	1,44,459	...	7,850
Cost of printing and binding books	...	...	8,000	6,248	8,705	...	2,457
TOTAL	...	35,99,000	51,62,000	55,83,395	48,62,371	7,90,541	69,517
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.							
43. Minor Works and Navigation	...	1,36,000	1,67,000	1,23,434	1,53,619	...	30,185
45. Civil Works	...	8,20,000	11,84,000	11,92,889	11,99,045	...	6,156
TOTAL	...	9,56,000	13,51,000	13,16,323	13,52,664	...	36,341
Total Expenditure	...	45,55,000	65,13,000	68,99,718	62,15,035	7,90,541	1,05,858
Provincial share	...	15,18,000	21,70,000	22,99,906	20,71,679	...	...
Closing Balance	...	...	14,43,000	12,07,778	11,72,796	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	36,13,000	35,07,684	32,44,475	...	...

The only items which call for notice on the receipt side are:—

(1) The increase of Rs. 1,70,070 under Land Revenue. This was chiefly due to better Kharif crops and increased prices as compared with the year 1919-20.

(2) The continued increase under 'Stamps' was due to the influx of population from down country.

(3) The increase of Rs. 17,385 under Civil Works (Public Works Department). A number of buildings which had remained vacant during the preceding year on account of the frontier disturbances were re-occupied during the year under report.

The assignments for 1919-20 and 1920-21 are compared below :—

——	1919-20.	1920-21.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Transfer of charge on account of Khoidad Khel Chief's subsiby from Imperial to Provincial Revenues	400	400
(2) Remission of contributions from local bodies following the decision of the Government of India to relieve them of certain charges.	6,093	6,093
(3) For the improvements of pay and training of teachers	2,000	2,000
(4) For primary education	2,500	2,500
(5) For making up the deficiency in land revenue which fell below Rs. 9,25,000 during the year under the terms of settlement	3,514	...
(6) For improvement of the Loralai-Killa Saifulla road.	...	62,000
TOTAL ...	14,507	72,993
Deduct— Fixed assignment from Provincial Revenue to Imperial	30,000	30,000
	—15,493	42,993

On the expenditure side the figures showing substantial variations are :—

3. **Land Revenue.**—Increase of Rs. 45,357. This was principally due to the revision of the pay of Tahsildars, Naib Tahsildars and of subordinate revenue establishments of the Quetta-Pishin and Zhob Districts. A number of temporary appointments and deputations had also to be sanctioned.

20. **Police.**—The re-organization of the Police Force chiefly accounts for the increase of Rs. 2,15,825 under this head.

22. **Education.**—Increase Rs. 36,405. The revision of the pay of teachers in the elementary schools and the grant of temporary allowance are responsible for this increased expenditure.

24. **Medical.**—Increase Rs. 63,893. The pay of compounders and menial establishment of the Quetta Dispensary was revised, and the scheme for the grant of temporary allowances came into force this year, hence the increase.

25. **Political.**—Increase Rs. 3,56,821. Grant of temporary allowance to non-gazetted establishments, and the general growth of expenditure, account for this increase.

26. **Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.**—Increase Rs. 39,072. This increase was chiefly caused by charges incurred on account of the pay of the Director, Civil Supplies and his Office, as also the collection of provincial statistics in connection with the Census Operations.

32. **Miscellaneous.**—Decrease Rs. 54,100. Certain special charges had to be incurred in the year 1919-20 on account of charitable donations and the Peace Celebrations, hence the decrease as compared with the expenditure for that year.

43. **Minor Works and Navigation.**—Decrease of Rs. 30,185 due to the abandonment of the Nar Nullah and several other projects.

As shown in the statement of Revenue and Expenditure the year opened with a balance of Rs 11,72,796 and closed with a credit balance of Rs. 12,07,778. The latter figure is, however, provisional only and might be affected by book adjustments still remaining to be made by the Audit Department.

Imperial Revenue and Expenditure.

Heads of Revenue.	1919-20.	1920-21.		Heads of Expenditure.	1919-20.	1920-21.	
	Actuals.	Sanctioned estimates.	Provisional actuals.		Actuals.	Sanctioned estimates.	Provisional actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XII.—Interest ...	9,685	11,000	4,011	23. Eccelesiastical ...	23,339	25,000	26,727
				25. Political	4,75,349	4,76,000	5,31,189
				26B. Census ...	...	...	44,788
				27. Territorial and Political Pensions ...	41,068	38,000	49,468
				28. Civil furlough and absentee allowances...	2,103	...	1,294
				33. Famine relief ...	...	...	...
				45. Civil Works, Posts and Telegraphs ...	11,605	17,000	10,778
				Share of expenditure on special revenues (Civil and Public Works Department) transferred to Imperial	41,43,357	43,43,000	45,99,812
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation, etc....	3,470	...	3,669				
Total ...	13,155	11,000	7,680	Total ...	46,97,421	48,99,000	52,64,056

APPENDIX XIII.

Veterinary.

Control.—Mr. E. S. Farbrother, held the post of Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind, Baluchistan and Rajputana Circles, from the 1st April 1920 to 3rd February 1921 and Khan Bahadur S. G. Haji from 4th February 1921 to 28th March 1921. The Veterinary charge of Sind having been separated from that of Baluchistan and Rajputana with effect from the 29th March 1921, Khan Bahadur S. G. Haji continued to act as Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistan and Rajputana up to the end of the year under report.

Contagious diseases.—The sub-joined table compares the seizures and deaths from contagious diseases :—

Equines.

Name of Disease.	1919-20.		1920-21.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Mange	22	...	9*	...
Strangles	3	...	12	..
Glanders	...	...	1	...
Piroplasmosis	...	...	1	...

* The animal was destroyed under the Glanders and Factory Act.

Bovines.

Name of Disease.	1919-20.		1920-21.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Rinderpest	1,905	1,237	7,382	3,349
Foot and mouth disease ...	1,232	83	1,547	46
Black quarter	119	119	...	...
Other contagious diseases ...	...	...	3	...

Others.

Name of Disease.	1919-20.		1920-21.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Drob (Vil)	15	...	...	...
Anthrax	100	100	961	751
Scab	1,595	665	1,003*	125
Wikworm	255	99	100	30
Pleuro Phneumonia Contagiosa ...	...	...	370	234
Foot and mouth disease ...	1069	390	425	35
Rinderpest	8	6	180	62
Sheep Pox	719	550	132	8
Liver flukes	164	24	323	58
Other contagious diseasess ...	15	4	190	6

*116 dipping for treatment of Scab were carried out in the Quetta-Pishin District.

Preventive inoculation.—Twelve thousand one hundred and forty three bovines and one thousand two hundred and fifty-six sheep and goats were inoculated against rinderpest; 1,989 uninoculated and 25 inoculated animals died of rinderpest.

Tours and Inspection —Mr. E. S. Farbrother was on tour in Baluchistan for 42 days. He inspected the Veterinary dispensaries at Quetta-Pishin, Duki, Loralai and Mohabatpur and attended outbreaks of disease whenever possible.

Khan Bahadur S. G. Haji toured in Baluchistan for 6 days. He inspected the Veterinary dispensary at Sibi and acted as a member of the Judging Committee at the Sibi Horse show. The Veterinary Assistants visited 433 villages and treated 2,075 animals for contagious and 568 for non-contagious diseases and castrated 12 animals.

Dispensaries —Six Veterinary dispensaries were working during the year, the dispensary at Pishin which was temporarily closed having been reopened in June 1920. The total number of cases treated at dispensaries during the year was 8,061 against 6,665 in the previous year while medicines and advice were given to the owners of 506 animals which were not brought at the dispensaries for treatment as against 535. 93 animal were also castrated against 77 in 1919-20.

Cattle Show.—The Sibi Cattle Show had to be abandoned this year also owing to the prevalence of rinderpest. The Quetta Sheep and

Goat show was held this year ; 92 animals were exhibited and a sum of Rs. 200 was awarded in prizes.

Expenditure.—The cost of the department to the Province during the year under report was Rs. 29,267 against Rs. 18,007-11 in the preceding year. The main increase is due to the cost of serum, *viz.*, Rs. 8,781-4 against Rs. 3,864-2 in the year 1919-20 and also to the revision of pay of the Veterinary Staff and inferior servants. This expenditure does not include a sum of Rs. 2,047-6-7 spent on the tuition and training of Veterinary students in the Civil Veterinary College at Lahore.

APPENDIX XIV.

Horse Breeding (Provincial).

Demand for the Services of Pony Stallions.

The demand depends a great deal on the breed of stallion and on the colour and markings.

In Baluchistan.—Arab stallions are more appreciated than in Sind and it will be noticed that "Baluchistan" covered 94 mares. One reason for a demand on him is that he is a chestnut with white on near fore and both hind.

Coverings.

The number of coverings this year has been greater than last year as follows :—

For year under report	...	...	...	1,003
Last year ...	...	...	...	936
	Excess over last year		...	67

Stallions.

There was one stallion less than there were last year. "Kilkenny" being the casualty, much regretted as he was a Kathiawari and in good demand.

It is thought that the fact that breeders in Sind and even in Baluchistan are keen on Marwari and Kathiawari stallions is now fully appreciated and that the provision of this breed will greatly encourage horse breeding in Sind and to some extent in Baluchistan.

Foaling Results.

936 mares were covered last year the results being 330 foals—165 colts, 131 fillies and 34 slunks and 448 were declared empty. The results of 158 mares are not known.

The percentage of foalings to coverings is 35·25 % this year. The percentage of foalings to coverings was 31·28 % last year.

Fairs and Shows.

One Provincial show was held during the year under report at Pishin.

The total number of exhibits at the show during the year under report was 61, during 1918-19 the total was 69.

The shows of 1918-19 and 1920-21 are compared below :—

Year.		Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.		
1918-19	...	17	44	8	=	69
1920-21	...	9	45	9	=	61

Practically the same number of ponies and donkeys competed as in 1918-19.

I could not say it was a successful show the numbers competing were very small and there was a small attendance.

The class of animal generally was very mediocre if not bad, with the bright exception of the yearling and two years old and these were as good a lot as may be seen at any horse Fair, though they lacked bone. The foals were thin legged starved looking little creatures.

I was informed by the Local Indian Civil Officers that the small attendance and the bad condition of the young stock was due to very high prices of fodder.

Establishment.

The establishment worked satisfactorily in connection with provincial breeding.

General Remarks.

Nil.

General Review.

A general review shows that there were 67 more mares covered during the year under report than last year. The number of stallions maintained was one less, *i.e.*, 14 instead of 15.

The percentage of foalings to coverings is better than last year by 3·97 per cent.

1919-20	total	coverings	for Baluchistan	360
1920-21	total	coverings	for Baluchistan	342
Less in 1920-21	...	...		18

The total coverings for the Province of Baluchistan for the past three years are compared below :—

Year.		Covering.	Stallions.
1918-19	...	248	6
1919-20	...	360	6
1920-21	...	342	5

I was about to say that horse breeding or pony breeding in the case of this report, is gradually on the decline in the Baluchistan Circle, but after setting down the above figures such a statement would not be borne out by them.

There appears to be a gradual increase and it is hard, in the case of the Province of Baluchistan to find a reason for it. It is generally said that people in the Baluchistan Province cannot now afford to keep horses or ponies and are selling them but the figures do not admit it.

Abstract statement showing the number of mares covered by District Local Board Pony stallions in the Baluchistan Circle Army Remount Department during the year 1920-21.

Name of stallion.	Breed.	Number of mares covered.						Total.
		Quetta-Pishin.	Kalat.	Sibi.	U. S. F.	Sukkur.	Larkana.	
Baluchistan ...	Arab	91	...	3	...	..	...	94
Mamoodia ...	Arab	37	...	35	...	...	...	72
				Daulatpur				
Kerchief ...	Kath	29	...	43	4	...	...	76
Pearl King ...	Arab	....	31	9	...	...	...	40
Tchorlu ...	Arab	...	39	21	...	...	...	60
Total Baluchistan ..		157	70	111	4	...	...	342
Angle	Arab	...	...	...	94	...	...	94
Baz	Sangri	...	...	...	94	...	...	94
Marmot ...	Mar.	...	...	...	111	...	...	111
New Castle ...	Arab	...	...	...	40	...	...	40
Laffy	Arab	...	...	...	...	61	...	61
Mars	Mar.	...	...	...	...	90	...	90
Talisman	Arab	...	...	...	...	28	...	28
Troubadour ...	Arab	...	...	...	...	19	...	19
Bahadur ...	Arab	...	...	...	...	...	67	67
Haji Baba ...	Arab	...	...	...	...	...	57	57
Total Sind ...	...	...	...	...	339	198	124	691
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	157	70	111	343	198	124	1,003

APPENDIX XV.

Horse Breeding Imperial Report.

Officers.

Captain R. G. Cavell was Superintendent of the Baluchistan Circle from 1st April 1920 until 23rd September 1920. Major E. R. Hagger took over charge from the above officer on that date.

On the reorganization of the Army Remount Department the designation of the office was changed to that of Deputy Assistant Director of Remounts, Baluchistan and Sind Rajputana Districts on the 1st November 1920. The complement of officers for the above two Districts is one D. A. D. R. with one D. R. O. to assist but the latter has not yet been appointed. Ressaldar Major Habibul Rahman Khan Bahadur, was appointed and served as Indian officer from 1st April 1920 to 11th February 1921, when he was transferred to the Lahore Circle. In his place Ressaldar Idris Khan came from Lahore and was shortly afterwards, *i.e.*, on 7th March 1921 transferred as Indian Officer to the Montgomery Circle.

Inspections and official visits.

Brigadier-General T. G. Peacocke, C.I.E., Director of Remounts, visited the Circle and was present at the Sibi Horse Fair and Show.

Demand for the services of stallions.—The demand for the services of Imperial stallions has not been keen, there is a great demand for the District Board Marwari Horse "Mars" and a good demand for "Marmot," "Baz" a C. B. stallion is also in good demand. There is some keenness for coverings by 'Autocrat" who is a vigorous horse though now 23 years of age. The lack of demand for Imperial horse stallions is due to the fact that they are on the whole old horses, and the keen breeders complain of this fact.

Remounts purchased.

The following were purchased :—

For the Army Remount Department	...	...	4 young stock horses.
For Indian Cavalry	...	...	... *Nil.*
For Indian Police	...	...	34 Remounts.

Two donkey colts were also purchased.

Fairs and shows.

Quetta.

The total number of entries for 1920 was 57 less than for 1918. No show was held in 1919 owing to the Afghan War. The quality of the stock exhibited was generally good. The first half

dozen brood mares, as is usual at the Fairs, are reported on as being of excellent quality and there were a number of very good fillies of whom great things are expected. The quality of the young stock seen at the show was on the whole very good. The colts, however, generally fell short of Army Remount Department standards of measuring and only two were purchased. The reasons given for lack of size by the Army Remount Department Officer attending the Fair is the old age of the stallions and the high price of grain and fodder, these are possibly reasons but I am personally of opinion in fact it is obvious and moreover well known that both here and in the Punjab, Zemindar breeders, in contradistinction to those Indian gentlemen who have private studs, in *unbound* circles systematically neglect the male progeny. All their interest is centred in mares and fillies and the colts unless they are black or pisbald or "nookra" go to the wall. He remarks that "The yearlings on the whole were a good looking lot and a number of them should come up to British Cavalry standard by next year if properly fed" this is always the hope but seldom realized. The donkey stallions are reported on as doing good work and the classes for donkeys as having been fairly well filled and the stock on the whole good. It was reported that on the whole taking everything into consideration, the show was good and that the arrangements were excellent.

Sibi.

The number of entries in the two branded mare classes totalled 80 and it may be said that these are practically the only mares used for Imperial Breeding connected with the show and even when this is said the majority of these are covered merely to get them eligible to compete in this annual event. The exceptions are His Highness the Khan of Kalat's Stud the mares of not more than ten Zamindars of the Haji, Mithri, Airi, Gadi villages. The above own some very fine mares but the numbers of these are limited and do not exceed from half-a-dozen to eight in each of the two classes. About 70 young stock were shown and in each class the number of good ones may be put at half-a-dozen. The Kalat Stud showed about 6 good young stock but out of these only two were fit for Remount purchases, the others being unsuitable for reasons of conformation. Quite a useful lot of ponies were shown with some make and shape. The best young stock at the show were sired by "Autocrat" T. B. A. and many of them showed great quality. There were also some good youngsters by "Mars" the Marwari and by the Arab "Hadhur" and "Mahmul". There is practically no mule breeding in Baluchistan now and the Kalat Stud have also ceased breeding these animals. A steady improvement is noticed in Donkey breeding and there were some good donkey brood mares of a fair size and some good foals shown.

Western India Turf Club Premiums.

18 Western India Turf Club Premiums were allotted, all were awarded. To say that these Premiums are an inducement to Breeders to retain their best mares and then to make the remarks under General

review are contradictory statements, but it cannot be gainsaid that they must be an attraction towards retention of good mares, Rs. 150 per annum in addition to prize money is worth having.

Diseases.

The Circle has had a clean Bill of Health.

Touring.

The Circle was toured throughout but cold weather touring as under the old regime before the reorganization, after December was curtailed owing to work in connection with disbanding units and the disposal by the Army Remount Department of surplus Army animals.

General Remarks.

There were 380 branded mares on the Register at the close of the year.

24 were branded during the year, and

24 were "branded out"

of the total number of mares it is estimated that only about 45 are used for *bonafide* breeding as follows :—

His Highness the Khan of Kalat has	...	15
Khan Sahib Dur Mohammad Khan has	...	10
The Zamindars of Haji, Mithri, Lehri, Ari-have	...	20
		45

Since X'mas of 1920 the Superintendent's time and attention was taken up almost entirely with work in connection with the new organization of the Department and the disposal of surplus animals caused by disbanding units. Consequently work in connection with breeding operations has had to be rather neglected.

General Review.

Horse breeding appears to have been gradually declining in Baluchistan Circle for some years. In Baluchistan the reasons for the decline appear to be the gradually decreasing rainfall and the rapid decrease of irrigation water from the "Karazes." This latter being so marked that special attention is being given to the matter by Government. The result of the shortness of rain and irrigation water is obvious—rapid rise of the price of fodder—lucerne could be bought for 6 annas a maund, 10 years ago, and Re 1 a maund about 5 years ago; the price now is Rs. 2 per maund in Quetta and Rs. 3-12 per maund in Pishin. When high prices and shortness come the mare is the first to go.

Candidates for grants of land in the Punjab Canal Colonies in the first days of the opening of those tracts for breeding sought their mares in Baluchistan and later the European grantees Major D. H. Vanrenen and Colonel Cole bought mares at very high prices paying as much as Rs. 2,000 for a mare. Resaldar Fazal Dad Khan also has bought some good mares at high figures in Baluchistan. The market for the sale of the Indian Cavalry Remount and young stock has gradually passed. There is now no Regiment even at Jacobabad. The general use by both European and Indian of Motor transport must have a great effect on the Horse market. In this respect there is the gradual passing of the horse. There are, however, still a few breeders who still hang on and these are the Haji, Mithri, Lehri and Ari Zamindars. They have irrigation water and can afford to keep their mares and young stock in good order. They continue to breed horses for the love of the thing. It has already been stated that there is a keenness for the Marwari or Kathiawari stallion and it is satisfactory to be able to say that the Army Remount Department is being able to supply some of this breed for Provincial and District Boards.

Abstract statement showing the number of mares covered by Imperial Horse and Donkey stallions in the Baluchistan Circle A. R. D. during the year 1920-21.

Districts.	Number of mares covered by			Remarks.
	Horse Stallions.	Donkeys Stallions.		
		(*a*)	(*b*)	
Quetta-Pishin	61	7	52	(*a*) Pony mares.
Kalat	75	12	37	(*b*) Donkey mares.
Sibi	56	20	29	
Total Baluchistan ...	192	39	118	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	31	59	33	
Sukkur	17	15	18	
Larkana	...	131	1	
Total Sind ...	48	205	52	
		244	170	
GRAND TOTAL ...	240	414		

E. R. HAGGER, *Major*,
Deputy Assistant Director of Remounts,
Baluchistan and Sind-Rajputana Districts.

APPENDIX XVI.

Baluchistan Agency.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1920-21.

I.—Introductory.

1. The whole of the Public Works (inclusive of Irrigation) throughout Baluchistan are under the control of the Assistant Director of Military Works, Baluchistan District, who is also Secretary in the Public Works Department to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan.

All Civil and Military works in the Province are carried out by the Military Works Services agency except a few Minor Works in outlying Districts.

2 Colonel J. A. Dealy, C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., R.E., held the chare of the office of the Secretary, Public Works Department, to forenoon of 27th November 1920 and Colonel L. H. Close, C.M.G., R.E., from forenoon of 27th November 1920 to 31st March 1921.

II.—45. Civil Works Imperial.

1. The original and additional grants allotted during the year by the Government of India, Public Works Department and the Post Master General, Punjab and Nort-West Frontier Circle for outlay on the Post and Telegraph Buildings in Baluchistan amounted to Rs. 11,942 and the actual expenditure against it amounted to Rs. 10,780 as detailed below :—

	Grants.	Expenditure.
Minor Works	4,935	4,444
Repairs	4,800	4,224
Establishment	2,064	1,982
Tools and Plant	143	130
TOTAL ...	11,942	10,780

III.—45. Civil Works Special Revenues.

The original grants for outlay during the year was Rs. 11,84,000 but this was finally increased to Rs. 12,99,529 (excluding Rs. 16,836 set aside for expenditure in England) by additions to and withdrawals from the amount originally sanctioned. The following table shows the amounts of grants and expenditure:—

Departmental Heads.	Original Budget Grant, 1920-21.	Final Grant or revised estimate, 1920-21.	Probable outlay, 1920-21.	Actual outlay, 1919-20.
Original Works { Major Works	5,98,000	5,89,021	5,04,469	6,21,416
Original Works { Minor Works	1,20,500	1,49,546	1,24,222	
Repairs	3,35,000	3,17,389	3,17,382	3,35,467
Establishment	2,16,440	2,27,973	2,08,020	2,08,591
Tools and Plant	14,060	14,720	13,598	13,571
Suspense	...	...	...	...
Total ...	11,84,000	12,99,529	11,08,591	11,99,045
Amount short passed by the Government of India.	...	1,07,365	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	11,84,000	11,92,164	11,08,591	11,99,045

2. List of Works undertaken—Civil Buildings, Administration.

The following works were carried out during the year:—

(1) Constructing New Office for the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General at Sibi.

(2) Constructing New Office for the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General at Quetta.

(3) Constructing 2 quarters for superior servants in Quetta Residency.

(4) Additions, alterations and improvements to Residency Quetta.

(5) Improvements to cook-houses of Circuit House, Sibi.

(6) Constructing an office for Political Agent, Kalat.

(7) Additions and alterations to Political Agent's Office at Loralai.

Works Nos. 5, 6 and 7 were in progress from 1919-20.

The following works commenced during the year remained in progress at the close of the year:—

(1) Providing furniture for Political Rest House, Sibi.

(2) Constructing 15 quarters for Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General's Office clerks at Sibi.

(3) Providing Heating and Domestic Hot water supply for the Quetta Residency.

Educational.

The work of constructing 3 additional rooms in Barnes School at Sibi was begun during the year but only one room was completed and the work of "constructing a Hindu Hostel for 32 boys in Sandeman High School, Quetta" which was in progress from 1919-20 was also completed.

Police including Militia and Levies, etc.

The work of "rebuilding walls of Police Buildings at Main City Thana Quetta" in progress from the previous year was completed during the year.

The works of, (i), Providing additional accommodation for Police Lines in Loralai and, (ii) "Making the Military Post at Killa Saifulla defensible" in progress from 1917-18 and 1918-19 respectively were completed during the year. The work of providing additional accommodation for Police Lines in Zhob District in progress from 1917-18 remained in progress at the end of the year.

Medical.

The works of, (i), Rebuilding Civil Hospital at Kohlu in progress from 1917-18 and, (ii), Constructing Infectious Disease ward in progress from 1918-19 and, (iii), Carrying out certain improvements in Civil Hospital, Quetta, begun during the year, were completed during the year. That of constructing Zenana Hospital at Loralai in progress from 1919-20 remained in progress at the close of the year.

Jails.

The works of, (i), Constructing a New Jail with certain additions and alterations to Thana Buildings at Barkhan, in progress from 1919-20, and, (ii), improving Jail Buildings at Sibi in progress from 1918-19 and, (iii), Constructing Head Jailors quarters in Quetta Jail put in hand during the year, were completed during the year.

General.

The work of "Dismantling Buildings at stages on Nushki Robat Trade Route" in progress from last year was completed during the year. Constructing Potatoe Farm Buildings at Quetta commenced during the year, was completed during the year.

The work of additions and alterations to Stallion Stables at Barkhan during the year remained in progress at the end of the year.

Communications.

Roads.

The following roads in progress from the years noted below were completed during the year :—

(*i*) Improving Murgha Musakhel Road in progress from 1917-18.

(*ii*) Improving Dera Gazi Khan Peshin Road in progress from 1918-19.

(*iii*) Improving Rakhni Barkhan Road
(*iv*) Improving Rakhni Kingri Road
(*v*) Improving Road from Musakhel to Drug, 33 miles
(*vi*) Improving Pishin Dera Gazi Khan Road, mile 183 to 206
(*vii*) Improving Kuchlak Khanai Road
(*viii*) Re-metalling Kasi Sirki Road

} in progress from 1919-20.

The "Re-metalling White Road from Kalat House to junction with Samungli Road" commenced during the year was completed during the year.

(i) Metalling Kach Ziarat Road, mile 52—56 in progress from 1918-19, (ii), Constructing a cart road from Loralai to Killa Saifulla and, (iii), Constructing New Circular Road Quetta in progress from 1919-20 remained in progress at the end of the year.

The following roads put in hand during the year remained in progress at the close of the year :—

(*i*) Improvements to mile 8—19 of Sariab Mastung Road.

(*ii*) Pacca repairs and improvements to Kach-Ziarat Road.

(*iii*) Constructing a road from Hindubagh Civil Station to railway station Hindubagh.

(*iv*) Re-metalling Loralai Gurlama Road.

Accommodation for Travellers.

The work on constructing a "Mehmankhana for Sardars and rest house for Civil Officials at Kohlu" in progress from 1919-20 was completed during the year.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Water Supplies.

The improvements of the Sibi Water Supply and Siliaza Irrigation Channel at Fort Sandeman in progress from 1917-18 were completed during the year.

The work of laying Piped Water Supply in Civil and Military Bungalows situated on the Hills at Fort Sandeman taken in hand during the year was completed during the year.

Works in Charge of Civil Officers.

3. A sum of Rs. 56,247 was spent by the Civil Officers on original works and repairs costing under Rs. 2,500 each as detailed below from the funds provided in the Civil Department Budget of the Agency in addition to the sum of Rs. 11,68,591 spent by Public Works Department Officers mentioned in paragraph 1, part III, above.

Name of Civil Officers.	Original works.	Repairs.	TOTAL.
Political Agent—			
Quetta Peshin District	2,087	11,620	13,707
Sibi District	7,561	9,833	17,394
Loralai District	48	9,952	10,000
Zhob „	2,773	5,963	8,736
Kalat „	377	93	470
Chagai „	...	825	825
Mekran „	2,150	2,965	5,115
TOTAL ...	14,996	41,251	56,247

Revenue.

4. The receipts chiefly comprise rents of Buildings. The amount realized during the year was Rs. 45,794 against Rs. 31,437 for the previous year.

The increase is due to recoveries during this year of rents outstanding last year.

Famine Relief works.

5. *Nil.*

Experimental Water Borings.

6. One artesian well in Royal Air Force was sunk down to a depth of 200 feet without result.

Experimental Fruit Farms.

7. A Potatoe Farm Building was constructed during the year.

Contribution Works.

8. The following works of some importance were carried out during the year :—

(1) Improving Mastung Kalat Road.

(2) Re-roofing certain buildings in Segregation Camp, Hirok.

(3) Laying water pipe on Mastung Road.

(4) Maintenance of Chaman Bazar Drains, culverts, wire fencing, etc.

(5) Survey of Sibi town for preparing a large scale map.

(6) Maintenance of certain Mastung Kalat Roads in Kalat State.

(7) Re-metalling mile 22¼ to 28¼ Mastung Kalat Road.

(8) Re-metalling bad pieces of road at mile 29·30 on Quetta Mastung Road.

(9) Re-building existing walls of Hindu Bakery at Hirok.

(10) Repairs to certain buildings in Segregation Camp at Hirok.

Items (1) in progress from 1918-19 and (2) and (10) in progress from 1919-20 were completed during the year. Items (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8) and (9) commenced during the year were completed during the year.

General.

9. The increased volume of wheeled traffic and the number of motor cars that are using the roads necessitate a considerably more liberal provision of funds for widening and improving the roads. The recent disturbances have shown the urgent necessity for better communications and an extension of roads suitable for motor traffic.

IV.—43. Minor Works and Navigation.

The original grant for expenditure in India on 43. Minor Works and Navigation in this Agency was 1,67,000. This amount was reduced to Rs. 1,19,500 by withdrawals sanctioned during the year amounting to Rs. 47,500.

The distribution of the Total Indian Grant was :—

Capital Grants.

Name of Project.	Works.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Suspense.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Ordinary Works of Irrigation and Navigation, K. K. Reservoir	5,900	1,000	...	...	6,900
Nar Nullah Reservoir ...	—6,000	—4,700	...	...	—10,700
Nari Canals	11,300	9,900	...	34,700	55,900
Surkhab	—1,500	—1,100	...	...	—2,600
Total works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept	9,700	5,100	...	34,700	49,500
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept ...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Works ...	2,900	21,900	100	...	24,900
Total Capital Grant ...	12,600	27,000	100	34,700	74,400

Revenue Grant.

Name of Canal.	Works.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance and Repairs Sheboo Canal	6,000	6,700	...	12,700
Khushdil Khan Canal	4,400	8,300	100	12,800
Nar Nullah Canal	1,900	2,200	...	4,100
Nari Canal...	3,600	11,900	100	15,500
Total Revenue Works ...	15,900	29,000	200	45,100
Grand Total Grant ...	...	...	...	1,19,500

The Revenue realized during the year was :—

Sub-head of Revenue.	Shebo Canals.	Khushdil Khan Canals.	Nar Nullah.	Nari Canal.	Miscellaneous Works No. C. & R.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water rates ...	16,408	75,331	...	30,926	...	1,22,665
Navigation receipts ...	...	4	...	...	...	4
Rent of Buildings ...	80	205	...	119	119	523
Fines	217	50	...	...	...	267
Miscellaneous ...	...	158	...	6	...	164
Water power ...	112	...	...	3,189	...	3,301
Miscellaneous receipts by sale of water ...	...	...	1,528	1,500	...	3,028
Receipts from plantation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts from other canal produce	189	...	13	...	...	202
Total Revenue ...	17,006	75,748	1,541	35,740	119	1,30,154

V.—Narrative Administrative Report 1920-21.

QUETTA-PISHIN DISTRICT.

Sheboo Canals.

1. There was no Capital outlay during the year and the Capital account therefore remains the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 8,10,914.

2. The canals were maintained in proper order and silt clearance of the main line was carried out.

3. From the middle of April 1920 to end of October 1920 the canal supplies together with storage water were used for maturing 928 acres of Rabi and for sowing and maturing of about 21 acres of Kharif.

4. About 1,052 acres of Rabi crops were sown from 1st November 1920 to end of December 1920 and from 18th January 1921 to end of February 1921 part of the supply was stored in Tank No. 4 about 9·50 Millions C.ft. being stored.

Khushdil Khan Canals.

5. The system was maintained in working order. An outlay of Rs. 5,942 was incurred from Capital grant for purchase of land and the Capilal account of the system is Rs. 16,78,454 up to the end of the year.

The Surkhab Feeder cut project has been held in abeyance pending settlement of share of water belonging to the Zemindars. There were no floods down the river during the year under report.

6. Only 313 Million C.ft. of water were available in the reservoir on the 1st April 1920 for maturing the Rabi crops. The whole of this supply was utilized in maturing about 1,978 acres of Rabi out of a total area of 2,658 acres sown. An area of 16 acres of Kharif was also matured during the year under report.

7. The year was exceptionally dry and no floods came down the Tor Murgha and Barshore rivers. The Reservoir is consequently empty and there is no area sown under Rabi.

Basin Irrigation near Haikalzai on Pishin-Saranan Road.

8. There has been no rain on the basin during the year and no revenue realized.

Nar Nullah.

9. The Spin Karez weir and under sluices were dismantled during the year and materials sold to advantage. The reservoir is dry on account of scanty rainfall.

10. The project has been finally abandoned, all the buildings have been dismantled and materials sold to advantage.

Sibi District, Nari Canals.

1. The weir and canal were maintained in good condition. Weir shutters were used throughout the year and there has been no damage to them during summer floods. The proposal of having over head sluice gates in place of weir drop shutters is under consideration of the Local Government and the idea of generating electric power from canal falls has been abandoned as the North Western Railway would not agree to use the power.

2. The average discharge of the canal during each month of the year as compared with that during the previous year is given in the table below :—

Month.	Average daily discharge, 1919-20.	Average daily discharge, 1920-21.
April	83	87
May	66	82
June	78	100
July	86	99
August	97	81
September	86	93
October	102	77
November	100	72
December	112	71
January	111	74
February	93	67
March	89	62
TOTAL ...	1,103	965
Average ...	92	80

The new distributaries were completed during the year under report, but they are not as yet run. with the designed full supply. The year has been exceptionally dry and there were no floods of any dimension down the river.

3. During the year an area of 12,541 acres out of a total of 16,241 acres (which was sown in winter months of 1919) was matured During Kharif an area of 3,759 acres was matured out of a total 5,313 acres sown.

4. On account of the continued drought of the past two years there is a great decrease in the perennial supply of the river and crops have suffered.

5. The total amount of realizations from the Mill at Gulushahar is Rs. 3,189 during the year, for the next five years the mill has been leased at a daily rental of Rs. 5.

Gharat'Mana Dam.

Some water was collected into the Reservoir. This has increased the perennial supply of the stream which flows out from under the Dam.

Weather & Crops.

There was practically no rainfall during the year and everywhere the crops have suffered.

VI.—Railways.

General.

1. The Railways in Baluchistan are administered by the North Western Railway, India, a State Railway. The Railway crosses the boundary of the Province at Mile 59—21 between Jacobabad and Jhatpat and in the province consists of the following sections.

Sukkur District—Sukkur-Bolan (exclusive) Mile Section—Miles 89—52-21 Mile 148¾ = Miles 89.		
Quetta District	Bolan-Sibi-Spezand (Bolan Section)—Mile 149¾-Mile 223¾=75	408½
	Spezand-Quetta-Bostan Section—Mile 223¾-Mile 259¼=35½	
	Bostan-Chaman Section—Mile 259¼-327¼-68	
	Sibi Hurnai Bostan Section (Sind-Pishin Section)—Mile O-134=134	
	Spezand Nushki-Ahmedwal Section (Nushki Railway)—Mile O=Mile 96=96	
Nushki Extension Railway Ahmedwal-Dalbandin-Duzdap—Mile 96—Mile = 439¼		343¾
TOTAL		841¼

All the above are broad gauge lines open to passenger traffic. In addition to these there is the Khanai-Hindubagh Railway which is a narrow gauge 2'6" line built as a War measure to serve the Chrome Mines and only open for goods traffic, length 46 Miles upto Hindubagh. From Hindubagh there are 17 miles of assisted sidings for the Baluchistan Chrome Company.

2. *Administration of the Sections :—*

(*a*) The 90 miles of the Sukkur-Sibi lines which lie within the Province are under the District Officers at Sukkur as regards all departments, engineering work being under the Executive Engineer, Sukkur, Traffic under D. T. S., Sukkur Loco under D. L. O., Sukkur, Carriage and Wagon under D. C. S. and stores under D. C. O. S., Sukkur.

(*b*) The sections of the Quetta District are under the District Officers, Quetta, except Carriage and Wagon, and Stores Department works both of which are administered by the District Officers, Sukkur. Engineering work is under Executive Engineer, Quetta, Traffic work under the D. T. S., Quetta, and Loco work under the D. L. O., Quetta.

(*c*) The Nushki Extension Railway is administered under the Superintendent, Nushki Extension Railway, Dalbandin, who administers all Departments.

(*d*) The Khanai-Hindubagh Railway for Engineering work is under the Executive Engineer, Khanai-Hindubagh Railway, Khanai, but has since on 1st May 1921, been taken over by the Executive Engineer, Quetta, to be administered as part of Quetta District as was already the case with all other Departments.

(*e*) Railway Mines are administered under the Railway Mining Manager, Khost.

New Lines.

3. The section Ahmedwal to Dalbandin was opened during the year 1918 on 1st October 1919 and Dalbandin to Mirjawa on 1st October 1920, thus increasing the Railway Mileage in the Province.

4. Sukkur District.

(*a*) ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

(*i*) *Line Capabilities.*

The section Ruk-Sibi is not fit for heavy Engines. When any such Engine has to be run the speed is restricted and it has to stop dead at several bridges before crossing them.

(*ii*) *Permanent Way.*

About 17 miles 62-lb. Rails were replaced by 75-lb. during the year.

(*b*) LOCOMOTIVE ARRANGEMENTS.

(i) The District Carriage Superintendent, Sukkur, keeps sufficient stock both Passenger and Goods to meet all ordinary demands of the province of Baluchistan. The condition of stock was good, considerable improvements having been made during the last portion of the year. A certain number of vehicles are set aside to work exclusively on Nushki Extension Railway from Ahmedwal to Duzdap and return. Oil lamps are used for lighting which are quite effective under the existing conditions of work. There is an ample supply of travelling water tanks on this system.

(ii) There appears to be a demand for a greater number of wagons on Khanai-Hindubagh Railway line to cope with the outturn from the Chrome Mines, condition of stock being fair owing to over-loading. This question has been taken up by the District officers concerned.

(c) SUPPLY ARRANGEMENTS.

(i) The District Controller of Stores, North-Western Railway, Sukkur, supplies stores to all District Officers, Quetta and Sukkur Districts, including Nushki Extension Railway. There is also a Store Depot at Quetta in charge of a Sub-Storekeeper (working under District Controller of Stores, North-Western Railway, Sukkur) from where the District Officers of Quetta and North-Western Railway draw their stores required for Railway purposes.

(ii) There is also a Reserve Depot at Chaman under the charge of a Sub-Storekeeper (working under District Controller of Stores, North-Western Railway, Sukkur) where permanent way and station material store for 110 miles is stocked and kept reserved for Kandahar Extension.

5. Quetta District.

(a) *General.*

The line has lately been tested by partial mobilization following adverse conditions resulting from the European War, including personnel difficulties and inability to obtain materials for engineering works and maintenance, engines, carriages and wagons, etc.

(b) *Changes in District.*

From 1st January 1921, the section Nushki-Ahmedwal 13 miles long was taken over by the Quetta District for engineering from the Superintendent, Nushki Extension Railway, as had already been done by the Loco and Traffic Departments.

(c) *Line Capabilities.*

The sections Sibi-Spezand and Spezand-Quetta-Bostan are fit for heavy engines and traffic. During a military emergency sanction was given to the running of Heavy Engines at reduced speed on the section Bostan-Chaman. Shortage of light Engines has necessitated this practice being continued to the detriment of the permanent way.

The sections Sind-Pishin (Sibi-Hurnai-Bostan) and Spezand-Nushki-Ahmedwal are only fit for light Engines.

(d) *Permanent Way.*

(i) On the Bolan section the programme for the replacement of 75-lb. rails by 90-lb. has been carried on, but has been delayed by difficulties in obtaining material.

(ii) On the Nushki Railway Section experimental check railing of sharp curves has been taken in hand for trial with heavy engines.

(iii) On the Bostan-Chaman Section a considerable amount of work has been carried out in replacing and re-spacing sleepers, on account of the use of heavy engines for which the line was not fit, and it is hoped that this programme may be continued.

(*e*) *Bridges.*

Heavy engines have necessitated a large amount of work on strengthening or duplicating girders on the Sibi-Spezand-Bostan-Chaman Sections which is in hand.

(*f*) *Stations.*

Work on additions and extension to stations has been continued where mobilization requirements of the former year, or regular Traffic requirements, have shown the need for these.

Some of the intermediate stations constructed in 1919-20 for mobilization requirements have been closed as unnecessary for ordinary traffic.

(*g*) *Water Supply.*

The water supply is insufficient for full mobilization requirements at various stations such as Chaman, Sanzala and Quetta and schemes are in hand to deal with this.

An exceptionally dry year has led to shortage at places where water is usually sufficient.

(*h*) *Accidents.*

No serious accidents calling for special mention occurred during the year.

(*i*) *Flood Damages.*

Flood damages have not been exceptionally heavy during the year, the worst being between Sibi and Hurnai on the Sind-Pishin Section, a section which has had much heavier traffic than usual owing to military requirements.

6. Nushki Extension Railway.

Brief History.

The Nushki Extension Railway starts from Nushki Station in the North-Western Railway as a direct continuation of the Spezand-Nushki Line.

Its construction sanctioned as a War measure was begun on September 1916 and by 23rd January 1917, the rails had been laid as far as Dalbandin mile 198. Juzzak mile No. 375 was reached in May 1918 and remained the Railhead till September 1918, when the further extension of the line to Duzdap mile No. 439 was taken in hand and completed by 8th February 1919. This point has remained the terminus ever since.

The line was opened to traffic Nushki to Mirjawa mile 387 and for goods and military traffic only from 4th April 1919, the latter portion being in Persian territory.

Administration.

From 1st October 1920 the line came under the administration of the Agent, North-Western Railway, the local representative of the Agent being the Superintendent, Nushki Extension Railway, with Head-Quarters at Dalbandin.

Formation and Gradients.

For 20 miles from Nushki it lies on the northern slopes of the Ras Koh range of mountains where the ruling gradient is 1 in 60-1.

From this point to Mirjawa the greater portion of the line is practically a surface line, slightly raised above ground level. The ruling gradient is 1 in 100. From Mirjawa to Duzdap the line rises rapidly over country requiring a good deal of curvature to obtain easy gradients with light earthwork. The ruling grade is 1 in 100.

There are no bridges between Ahmedwal and Mirjawa but an average waterway of 59 lineal feet per mile has been provided by means of 22 "dips" in the portion Ahmedwal-Dalbandin and by 121 lineal feet per mile by 114 "dips" in portion Dalbandin-Mirjawa. Between Mirjawa and Duzdap a few small culverts have been provided and some "dips." The line has for the most part been laid with 75-lb. rails on wooden or steel sleepers; about 36 miles are laid with 60-lb. rails on wooden sleepers.

Accidents.

A fully equipped Relief train is stabled at Mirjawa to render assistance in time of serious accidents.

Traffic Arrangements.

Present demands are met by the running of 2 Up and 2 Down trains per week between Ahmedwal and Duzdap. Time occupied by a train either way is approximately 33 hours. With regard to goods traffic about 2 trains per week Up and 2 trains per week Down meet the situation from October to March when there is through traffic between India and Persia and Afghanistan.

In the remainder of the year about 1 Up and 1 Down train suffice. This traffic is more local in nature, *i.e.*, it originates and ends in India or Baluchistan.

Traffic from beyond the borders to India consists chiefly of carpets, wool, dates, etc., whilst that from India for Persia and Afghanistan is tea, sugar, cotton and piece-goods, etc.

The capacity of the Railway in trains is six trains Up and six Down per diem.

Watering Arrangements.

A good and plentiful supply of water is available at Ahmedwal from a well about 3 miles away from the station, water is delivered by a steam pump.

The supply at Mirjawa mile 387 is also of good quality and sufficient for all purposes. Supply is by gravity from the Ladis river into elevated tank at the station.

At Duzdap we are dependent on wells and a steam pump for our water supply which is good quality and ample for all requirements.

At Dalbandin (198), Yakmach (mile 233) and Noli (mile 246) the supplies are through pipes from Karazes situated 4, 2 and 5 miles, respectively, from the abovenamed stations.

Yields are variable in quantity at different times of year.

Loco Arrangements.

There are two locomotive sheds with small repair shops one at Dalbandin and one at Mirjawa where petty repairs can be carried out. Heavy repairs being done in the Workshops at Quetta or Sukkur.

Flood Damages.

No serious damage from flood is anticipated, the "dips" in times of heavy rainfall are liable to get disturbed or silted over and a few hours detention to traffic may result.

7. *Khanai-Hindubagh Railway*—As the year was an abnormally dry one very little trouble was experienced from floods compared with 1919-20. Floods will always wash away the line of which the Bridges are only of a temporary nature, sleeper stacks with very shallow foundations.

White ants have eaten the Bridge sleeper stacks which need continual patching.

On account of the nature of the Bridges the line is unsafe for passenger traffic.

8. *Mines.*—The Khost coal mines continued to be worked as before by the North-Western State Railway.

The output for the year has been 18,206 tons.

There have occurred six accidents causing six deaths during the year.

VII.—Planiation and Preservation of Trees.

In accordance with the instructions contained in the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Resolution No. 21—34—14, dated 11th July 1905, this matter has received attention throughout the year.

The trees existing are in good condition.

VIII.—General Abstract of Road communications in Baluchistan.

District.	A Metalled roads.	B Unmetalled Roads.	C Serviceable fair weather and temporary roads.	D Bridle paths.	Grand total classes A, B, C and D.	Opened during the year under review.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Quetta Civil and Military District ...	575·51	71·95	34·00	281·75	963·21	...
Loralai District ...	430·28	256·42	139·25	1,316·25	2,142·20	0·00
TOTAL ...	1,005·79	328·37	173·25	1,598·00	3,105·41	...

L. H. CLOSE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, P. W. D.

QUETTA;
The 20th June 1921.

APPENDIX XVII.

Medical.

Annual report by the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan for the year 1920.

Number of dispensaries.

The year under report opened and closed with 34 dispensaries. The dispensary at Kohlu which was reported in the previous year's report as having been closed, was re-opened with effect from the 10th January 1920. The Railway Dispensary at Spin Karez near Hanna which opened at the beginning of the last year was closed on the 22nd July 1920 owing to the removal of labourers working in the Sor mines for whose benefit the dispensary was opened.

2. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General's Camp dispensary was re-opened for about a month during the year.

3. The dispensary at Ziarat was opened for the Ziarat season from 20th April to 24th October.

4. The dispensaries are classified as under :—

No. I. State Public	21
No. II. State special	1
No. IV. Private state aided (Dufferin Hospital)	3
No. V. Private non-aided (Native State)	2
No. VI. Railway	7

5. Besides these there are two Mission Hospitals at Quetta, one under the Church Missionary Society, the other under the Zenana Mission which afford a considerable amount of medical relief but do not submit any returns of work done as in other provinces.

Buildings.

6. The following works were carried out and completed during the year :—

State Public.

(*i*) *Quetta Civil Hospital.*—A sum of Rs. 6,353 was spent in effecting additions and alterations to the administrative block, in improving drainage and carrying out certain additions and improvements.

(*ii*) *Gulistan Civil Dispensary.*—The quarters for the Gulistan dispensary were condemned and as it was understood that the school quarters in the Fort were being evacuated by the school authorities, the dispensary moved into them. This arrangement has not proved satisfactory because the schools has not moved out and although the dispensary and ward are now in better rooms there is not sufficient accommodation for the Hospital Staff owing to the retention of these quarters by the school authorities. The situation is also not so convenient as the dispensary is now off the main

road and when the Fort gate is closed the only entrance is through the Levy Lines which deters females from attending the dispensary.

(*iii*) *Chaman Civil Dispensary.*—A waiting room for females was constructed at a cost of Rs. 207.

(*iv*) *Loralai Civil Dispensary.*—Cook houses (Muhammadan and Hindu) and quarters for cook for police block were constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,644.

An office for the Sub-Assistant Surgeon and a quarter for the midwife were constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,440.

(*v*) *Ziarat Civil Dispensary.*—A godown and two cook-houses were provided at a cost of Rs. 2,721.

(*vi*) *Fort Sandeman.*—The damage done to the Civil hospital during the disturbances in the previous year has been repaired.

State aided.

Lady Sandeman Dufferin Hospital, Quetta.—Drains and culverts were constructed at a cost of Rs. 600.

New dispensaries. 7. The sum of Rs. 20,885 was spent on the construction of a new Zenana Hospital at Loralai.

Requirements. 8. It is regretted that there are no standard plans for the construction of dispensaries in this province so that a progressive programme of construction might be carried out. Amongst the more urgent requirements are the following:—

(*i*) The provision of quarters for the nurses of the Civil hospital, Quetta.

(*ii*) Alterations for accommodation of the X-Ray instalment for the Civil Hospital, Quetta.

(*iii*) Additions and remodelling of Civil Hospital, Sibi.

(*iv*) Construction of a new dispensary at Kalat in place of the existing one.

(*v*) Provision of new out-patient department at the Civil Hospital, Loralai.

(*vi*) Quarters for new personnel for various dispensaries.

Furniture and equipment of hospitals and dispensaries. 9. Bedding, clothing, equipment and furniture have been supplied, as far as funds permitted, to all the hospitals and dispensaries in the Province. In addition to those supplied by the State the Baluchistan Red Cross Society provided clothing and comforts to many of the dispensaries.

Until additional personnel asked for has been sanctioned full use of these things cannot be made.

Number of patients treated. 10. The total number of cases treated at dispensaries of all classes was 3,26,366 against 3,24,508 in the previous yearor an increase of 1,858.

Excluding the figures of private non-aided dispensaries (*i.e.*, Native State dispensaries) which show 24,132 against 23,984 in the previous year, there has been an increase of 1710 in the number of persons attending the dispensaries of the province including railway dispensaries.

11. The number of indoor patients was 8,152 against 7,277 during the previous year or an increase of 875.

The increase and decrease come under the undermentioned dispensaries :—

	1919.	1920.	Increase.	Decrease.
Quetta	1,437	1,527	90	...
Pishin	144	338	194	...
Chaman	145	178	33	...
Gulistan	43	60	17	...
Sibi	725	864	139	...
Harnai	218	377	159	...
Jhatpat	65	119	54	...
Kohlu	19	44	25	...
Ziarat	125	141	16	...
Loralai	642	782	140	...
Duki	88	96	8	...
Sinjawi	109	82	...	27
Barkhan	25	57	32	...
Musakhel...	32	31	...	1
Fort Sandeman	312	505	193	...
Kila Saifulla	69	47	...	22
Hindubagh	169	115	...	54
Military outposts	70	66	...	4
Kalat	35	50	15	...
Panjgur	122	98	...	24
Turbat (Kej)	53	101	48	...
Nushki	184	176	...	8
Dalbandin	142	147	5	...
Lady Sandeman Dufferin Hospital, Quetta ...	99	199	100	...
McIvor Female-Dispensary, Sibi	88	109	21	...

—	1919.	1920.	Increase.	Decrease.
Female Dispensary, Fort Sandeman ...	...	106	106	...
Shahrig	375	266	...	109
Bostan	58	61	3	...
Shellalagh	85	65	...	20
Machh	229	223	...	6
Sheikhwasil	38	25	...	13
Quetta Police	532	398	...	134
Khost	800	69	...	101
TOTAL ...	7,277	8,152	1,398	523

Net increase—875.

In the State Public, Local Fund and Private-Aided dispensaries (*i.e.*, excluding Native State and Railway dispensaries) the total number of in-patients during the year was 6,415 as compared with 5,160 during the previous year being an increase of 1,255.

Number of beds available.

12. There were 529 beds available, *viz.*, 394 for males and 135 for females.

Out of the total beds 390 available in the State Public dispensaries 2,141·26 were occupied daily on the average throughout the year that is to say 54·87 per cent.

Diseases treated.

13. The principal diseases for which treatment was sought and a comparison of their incidence with that of the previous year are shown below :—

NAME OF DISEASES.	1919.	1920.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Malarial fever	73,369	65,621	...	7,748
2. Diseases of the eyes ...	25,899	33,753	7,854	...
3. Dysentery and diarrhœa ...	12,538	9,752	...	2,786
4. Diseases of the respiratory system	25,584	24,593	...	991
5. Diseases of digestive system ...	46,378	45,603	...	1,275
6. Ulcer	36,453	40,322	3,899	..
7. Skin diseases	14,528	14,915	387	...
8. Rheumatic fever and rheumatism.	6,801	8,100	1,299	...
TOTAL ..	2,42,020	2,42,659	13,439	12,800

Net increase—639.

14. There were 254 cases of poisoning by opium and other drugs; the corresponding figure for 1919 was 362 which is decrease of 108, only 99 cases occurred in Quetta town and district which is a decrease of 154 as compared with the previous year.

Small Pox.

15. There were 149 cases of small-pox during the year under report, their distribution is as follows :— Special diseases.

Quetta	40
Chaman	6
Sibi	33
Harnai	1
Jhatpat	1
Kohlu	1
Loralai	3
Duki	1
Sinjawi	2
Musakhel	3
Fort Sandeman	1
Hindubagh	34
Turbet (Kej)	1
Nushki	1
Lady Sandeman Zenana Hospital, Quetta	3
McIvor Female Dispensery, Sibi	4
Dufferin Hospital, Fort Sandeman	2
Khost	2
Sheikhwasil	1
Bostan	3
Machh	5

(*ii*) *Cholera.*—There were no cases of Cholera throughout the year.

(*iii*) *Plague.*—There were no indigenous or imported cases of plague during the year.

(*iv*) *Influenza.*—In the latter part of the year there was a small but fortunately short epidemic of Influenza. There were 138 cases and 24 deaths.

(*v*) *Typhus.*—Sporadic cases of Typhus occurred in several villages. These were traced in some instances to having been imported from East Persia.

(*vi*) *Measles.*—Measles occurred in many villages and was followed by a severe type of dysentery which proved fatal in many cases. In the village of Khwas near Ziarat there was an exceptionally severe epidemic and about 60 children were reported to have died.

(*vii*) *Rabies.*—No less than 101 cases of dogbite were sent to Kasauli for Anti-rabic treatment during the year. Of these 90 cases were from Quetta (City and Cantonment areas). This is far too high a number considering the population. Measures are being taken to destroy ownerless dogs and to prevent carcasses of dead animals being left lying in the open which attract jackals who are very largely responsible for the spread of infection.

Class and sexes of patients.

16. The following shows the classes and sexes of both In and Out patients treated in the State Public, Local Fund and Private-Aided dispensaries. There has beenan increase of 17,962 adult patients. Principal increases and decreases of adults are as under:—

—	1919.	1920.	Increase	Decrease.
Muhammadans adult males ...	1,22,659	1,31,359	8,700	...
„ „ females ...	23,648	28,598	4,950	...
Europeans, Anglo-Indians adults ...	1,631	996	...	635
Europeans, Anglo-Indians adults, females.	510	399	...	111
Hindus adults males	28,630	32,422	3,792	...
„ „ females ...	5,376	7,110	1,734	...
Other classes adults males ...	3,237	2,814	...	423
„ „ „ females ...	1,071	1,026	...	45
TOTAL ...	1,86,762	2,04,724	19,176	1,214

Net increase—17,962.

Surgical operations performed.

17. During the year under report 6,388 operations were performed. The corresponding figure for the previous year was 6,242 or an increase of 146. Of these 936 were performed on In-door patients and 5,452 on Out-patients.

Financial Statements.

18. The total income of the hospitals and dispensaries was Rs. 2,15,538 being an increase of Rs. 25,227 and the total expenditure was Rs. 2,07,639 being an increase of Rs. 26,960 as compared with the last year.

The increase in the expenditure principally falls under the following heads :—

	1919.	1920.	Increase.	Decrease.
(*i*) Salaries of Medical Officers ...	30,729	62,218	31,489	...
(*ii*) „ Nurses ...	4,264	5,186	922	...
(*iii*) „ Inferior servants.	17,872	29,000	11,128	...
(*iv*) European Medicines ...	29,715	15,366	...	14,349
(*v*) Bazar Medicines ...	1,163	2,211	1,048	...
(*vi*) Diets	5,921	12,391	6,470	...
(*vii*) Miscellaneous	15,289	32,871	17,582	...
(*viii*) Buildings	46,978	43,396	1,418	...
(*ix*) Investment	28,748	...	...	28,748
TOTAL ...	1,80,679	2,07,639	70,057	43,097

(*i*) Increase under salaries of Medical Officers is partly due to the reversion of Military Sub-Assistant Surgeons from War Service and partly to the grant of temporary allowances to the Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

(*ii*) Increase under salaries of Nurses is due to the additional Nursing Staff sanctioned for the Civil Hospital at Quetta.

(*iii*) Increase under inferior servants is due to the grant of temporary allowances and the increase in the personnel.

(*iv*) Decrease in the cost of European medicines is due to the fact that bills for the cost of medicines supplied by the Medical Store Depot, Bombay, were not received in time to be adjusted in the accounts for the year 1920.

(*v*) The increase is due to the general rise in prices.

(*vi*) Improved diet has been provided for the patients.

(*vii*) This includes the provision for bedding, furniture, etc., supplied to the dispensaries.

19. *State" Public" Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—(*i*) On the whole working of the hospitals and dispensaries has shown general improvement especially where old qualified Military Sub-Assistant Surgeons have returned and replaced temporary and often unqualified men. Remarks on general working of the dispensaries.

(*ii*) Exceptions to this general remark were the Duki and Sinjawi dispensaries where the work has not been as satisfactory as it should have been.

(*iii*) Owing to the lack of qualified men the Civil work at Hindubagh, Killa Saifulla and Musakhel has been done by Sub-Assistant Surgeons in Military employ who held collateral charge of the Civil dispensary. This arrangement was not satisfactory, and they will be replaced as soon as other personnel is forthcoming.

(*iv*) There has been a marked improvement in the internal arrangements and efficiency of treatment of patients at the Quetta Civil Hospital. The appointment of a trained Matron has improved the comfort of the patients and the general supervision of the European Ward. The daily average of In and Out-patients has risen to 55·65 and 123·27 from 42·15 and 104·35, respectively.

(*v*) In Sibi Civil and Railway Hospital there is still room for much improvement and better use should be made of the excellent equipment in hand. The hospital buildings are unsatisfactory and should be remodelled whenever funds permit. The daily average of In-patients shows a slight increase namely from 23·73 to 25·42 and Out-patients daily average is practically the same as last year.

(*vi*) The Civil Hospital, Loralai, continues to keep up its popularity and good operative work is being done there. The daily average of In-patients has risen from 23·16 to 25·84 and in the Out-patients daily average there is also a small increase.

(*vii*) There has been considerable increase in the work done at Fort Sandeman where the daily average of In-patients has risen from 14·49 to 23·72 and of Out-patients from 38·23 to 54·47.

(*viii*) Specially good work was done at Pishin and Hurnai dispensaries where, notwithstanding that Sub-Assistant Surgeons are single handed and have not even the assistance of a compounder, the daily average of In-patients has risen from 4·03 to 10·05 and of Out-patients from 47·86 to 72·86 in the case of the former and from 5·79 to 11·34 In-patients and from 53·24 to 64·49 Out-patients in the case of the latter which is most creditable to the Sub-Assistant Surgeons in charge.

State Special.

20. (*i*) *Police Hospitals.*—Separate Wards are reserved for Police in Quetta, Sibi and Loralai Civil Hospitals. In the case of the two last named Hospitals no separate returns are sub-

mitted. In Quetta there were 398 In-patients and 354 Out-patients from the Police treated throughout the year.

(*ii*) *Levy Hospitals.*—Owing to the lack of personnel the sick of the Zhob Levy Corps were treated for some months in the Civil Hospitals.

(*iii*) *Jail Hospitals, Quetta.*—A hospital ward has been constructed in the Quetta Jail but the quarters for the Sub-Assistant Surgeon are not yet completed and no equipment has been supplied, so sick prisoners are still being treated in the Jail Ward at the Civil Hospital.

Sibi.—Sick prisoners are treated in a hospital ward in the Jail. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon visits them daily and a compounder resides at the Jail.

Loralai.—A special Jail Ward is reserved for sick prisoners in the Loralai Civil Hospital.

21. Private State-Aided.

Dufferin Zenana Hospitals, Quetta.—The work of the Lady Dufferin Sandeman Hospital, Quetta, suffered last year owing to the lack of a Lady Doctor and Sub-Assistant Surgeon. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon was appointed on the 1st March and Miss Kees, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., was appointed Lady Doctor in charge on the 1st May. Since then the work of the Hospital has been steadily improving. There were 199 In-patients and 6,190 Out-patients treated during the year compared with 99 In-patients and 4,305 Out-patients in the previous year.

Sibi.—The McIvor Memorial Hospital was opened as usual from January to May and from September to December at Sibi. From June to September the staff go to Ziarat where a small Hospital was opened for the summer months. There where only 109 In-patients and 3,621 Out-patients treated throughout the year as against 88 In-patients and 4,148 Out-patients in the previous year or a total decrease of 506 which is disappointing.

Fort Sandeman.—After being closed for 9 months the Fort Sandeman Zenana Hospital was re-opened in March. During the nine months it was open 106 In-patients and 2,361 Out-patients were treated. The Bazar has not yet returned to normal and the wives and families of Government servants have not yet been allowed to return to Fort Sandeman which accounts for the smallness of the numbers.

Loralai.—The buildings of the Zenana Hospital, Loralai, have not yet been completed.

22. *Travelling dispensaries.*—Very little has been done in the way of travelling dispensaries this year owing to the lack of personnel. A certain amount was done from Hindubagh and the figures have been included in the Hindubagh Dispensary returns.

Medical Staff.

23. The appointment of Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer was held by Major W. J. Powell, I M.S., in addition to his Military duties from the beginning of the year up to the end of April. Major H. Hay Thorburn, C.I.E., I.M.S., took over the appointment on May 1st and has held it throughout the remainder of the year.

The appointment of the Civil Surgeon, Quetta, has been held by Captain J. B. Hance, I.M.S., throughout the year.

The appointment of Civil Surgeon, Sibi, was held by Assistant Surgeon J. A. Guizaler from the beginning of the year up to 15th March, who handed over charge of his duties to Lieutenant DePenning, I.M.D., Plague Inspecting Officer in Baluchistan as a temporary measure. Lieutenant DePenning was relieved on 7th April 1920 by Captain J. Nelson Turner, I.M.D., who held the appointment for the remainder of the year. The appointment of Civil Surgeon, Chaman, which is held by the Military Medical Officer, Chaman, as a collateral charge, was held by (1) Captain A. Noble, I.M.S., from 1st January to 15th April, (2) Captain J. W. Vanreevan, I.M.S., from 16th April to 10th August, (3) Captain P. C. Chaudhry, I.M.S., from 11th August to 24th August, (4) Captain S. L. Bhandari from 25th August to 29th August, (5) Captain I. L. D. Yule, I.M.S., from 30th August to 9th October, (6) Captain A. N. Palit, I.M.S., from 10th October to 31st December.

The appointment of Civil Surgeon, Loralai, was held by Major J. D. Richmand, R.A.M.C., throughout the year.

The appointment of Civil Surgeon, Fort Sandeman, was held by the following Military Medical Officers:—

Captain J. M. R. Henessay, I.M.S., from 1st January to 7th January.

Captain E. F. A. Grant, R.A.M.C., 8th January to 22nd October.

Captain A K. Mukerjee, I.M.S., from 23rd October to 11th December.

Captain D. C. Chakravarty, I.M.S., 12th December to 31st December 1920.

Public Health, Sanitation and the Prevention of Diseases.

I.—Public Health.

Rainfall. Meteorology and its relation to the food supply and diseases.

The rainfall of the year under report was above the average of the last five years as can be seen from the table below. Notwithstanding this there has been a marked decrease in the number of cases of Malaria treated throughout the year, namely 65,621 as against 73,369 in 1919.

Rainfall at principal Stations compared with the average rainfall during the previous five years.

Place.	No. of inches in 1920.	Days of rain in 1920.	Average No. of inches 1915-19.	Average days of rain 1915-19.
Quetta	10·01	19	7·49	20
Chaman	12·28	17	7·37	19
Sibi	2·04	6	5·18	10
Loralai	11·01	15	10·12	17
Fort Sandeman	20·25	24	9·79	24
Nushki	12·00	16	6·23	13
Kalat	8·32	14	4·95	12

Owing to the local conditions it is impossible to obtain records of births and deaths in the rural districts and those of urban districts are inaccurate so it is impossible to indicate with any degree of certainty the movement of the population or infant mortality. The general impression, however, is that the population is decreasing. Vital Statistics.

II.—Sanitation.

Outside the towns and larger villages it is difficult to introduce sanitation and it can only be hoped that the advantages of cleanliness may gradually spread to these places from the larger centres. Rural districts.

In Quetta certain improvements have been carried out but still much remains to be done. One of the most urgent problems is that of the Habib Nala which, as it is at present, is a real danger to the community. As the city extends the importance of open spaces and the provision of extra public latrines must be borne in mind. The present shortage of water adds very greatly to the difficulties of those responsible for the cleanliness of the city but it is hoped that scheme for the provision of more water will shortly materialise. Quetta.

The sanitation of Sibi has been somewhat improved but careful and constant supervision is required. Sibi.

The sanitary condition of Harnai is not satisfactory, as it is the base of the Loralai and Zhob road it is most important that any epidemic, *i.e.*, Cholera, should not start there or it might spread with disastrous results The water-supply is not satisfactory. Harnai

III.—Prevention of diseases.

The Plague Sergregation Camp continued throughout the year and was at Sibi during the winter months. It moved up to Hirok on 5th April and returned to Sibi on the 4th October. Quarantine

The system introduced in the previous year, of detaining only those who had come from places where over 100 or more cases of Plague had been reported or who were actually ill was continued.

The total number of people inspected was 2,16,800 agninst 1,83,688 during the previous year which is an increase of 33,112. Of these 2,16,543 were passed on the platform and only 257 were detained.

Vaccination. Eleven Vaccinators are employed in the province and the total number of people vaccinated during the year was 19,153 an increase of 4,061 over the previous year total. Of these 16,508 or 86·2 per cent. were reported as successful.

In Quetta 1,950 vaccinations were performed.

Inoculation. During the influenza epidemic anti-influenza inoculation was carried out and the Civil Surgeon, Quetta, reports that it was markedly successful. The people do not seem to be adverse to inoculation provided it is done at the time of necessity.

Training of Dais. The training of indigenous dais and the supervision of their work after they have been trained was continued in Quetta with much success. Formerly the work was divided between the Lady Doctors of the Lady Sandeman Dufferin Hospital and the Zenana Mission Hospital but as the latter was closed in the autumn the former did the whole work from June till November.

Infant Welfare. A Health and Child Welfare Exhibition was held in September in order to stimulate the interest of the people in matters concerning Child Welfare and public health. It was very largely attended and was most successful.

Lady Health Visitor. In December a Lady Health Visitor was appointed for Quetta City and a Baby Welcome and Clinic was started.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Baluchistan police for the year 1920.

Strength and cost.—The strength and cost of the police are as follows:—

District.	1919.		1920.	
	Strength.	Cost.	Strength.	Cost.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin including Nushki and Bolan ...	1,025	5,09,017	1,060	5,81,181
Sibi	404		404	
Zhob and Loralai ...	604	2,18,587	602	3,02,771
Total ...	2,033	7,27,604	2,066	8,83,952

The increase in expenditure is due to the revision in the rates of pay and allowances of the Force.

The following permanent additions were made to the Force during the year under report:—

(1) Two Inspectors for the Quetta-Pishin Police Force.

(2) Six European Sergeants for the control of traffic in Quetta.

(3) Three Head Constables and 24 Constables for the Nushki Extension Railway and Dalbandin: and

(4) One Head Constable and 2 Constables for the Khanai-Hindubagh Railway.

Nos. (3) and (4) were already employed as additional police but have now been transferred to the regular establishment.

Sixty-four additional Police were employed at a cost of Rs. 15,170 against 79 Additional Police at a cost of Rs. 14,487 in 1919 to furnish guards at the plague camp at Sibi and Hirok, the Khost Colliery, the Murree Brewery at Quetta, Military camp at Baleli and with the railway pay clerks. Their cost, with the exception of those employed on the military camp at Baleli, was recovered from the departments concerned.

Crimes and Criminals.

The total number of cognizable cases of all kinds dealt with by the Police during the year was 2,526 against 2,675 during the previous year. The distribution of these cases by districts was as follows :—

District.	1919.	1920.
Lolarai	261	136
Zhob	130	142
Chagai	52	30
Kalat	73	36
Quetta-Pishin	1,822	1,745
Sibi	337	437
Total ...	2,675	2,526

Eliminating 1,789 cases of class VI Petty offences of public nuisance—the number of cognisable cases under classes I to V amounted to 737 against 751 in the previous year.

The analysis below shows the result of police working during the year.

District	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Convicted.	—	Arrested.	Convicted.	—	Stolen.	Recovered.	—
Quetta-Pishin ..	1,825	1,390	76·1	1,835	1,465	79·8	1,05,448	41,502	39·3
Sibi	460	385	83·6	488	429	87·9	10,530	4,465	42·4
Zhob and Loralai ...	291	233	83·8	283	248	87·9	8,437	2,955	35
Bolan	60	22	36·6	45	29	64·4	1,664	431	25·9
Chagai ...	33	14	42·4	26	17	65·3	1,046	429	41
Total 1920 ...	2,669	2,044	76·5	2,677	2,188	81·7	1,27,125	49,782	39·1
Total 1919 ...	2,748	2,155	78·4	2,693	2,312	85·8	97,006	38,695	39·8

Internal economy.

The total number of admissions to hospitals was 1,212 against 1,370 showing a decrease of 158. The health of the Zhob and Loralai Police force has been poor on account of Malaria, especially in Loralai.

The percentage of resignations during the year under report was 13·3 against 9·5 in 1919. The chief cause of this increase in resignations was the high prices prevailing while the new rates of pay were only sanctioned late in December. The effect of the increased rates of pay will be noticed in the report for 1921.

Punishments.

Thirty-one men were punished judicially and 159 departmentally during the year against 25 and 99, respectively in the previous year. The number of dismissals was 46 against 44 during the previous year.

Rewards.

Rewards aggregating Rs. 1,236 were awarded to 133 men of the Force.

Denominations.

The percentage of Hindus and Muhamedans employed in the Force during the year under report was 19·8 and 80·2, respectively.

Education.

Literate members constituted 15 per cent. of the Force.

Shortage of officers.

The post of Assistant Superintendent of Police, Quetta, remained vacant throughout the year.

Conduct and discipline.

The general conduct and discipline of the Force have been satisfactory.

J. E. LIDDERTH,

Under Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General and Inspector-General of Police, in Baluchistan.

APPENDIX XIX.

Census.

The Census done during the past year was the second census, the operations of which covered the whole province including the States of Kalat and Las Bela. Rai Bahadur Diwan Jamiat Rai, C.I E., was selected for the appointment of Census Superintendent and he entered on his duties on the 11th March 1920. A scheme of operations was soon drawn up, the lines of which were generally approved by the Census Commissioner for India, who visited Quetta in April 1920. As in 1910-11, the province was, for the purposes of Census, divided into (*a*) Tribal Areas and (*b*) Regular Areas; the standared Indian Schedule was used in the latter areas which comprised Civil Towns, Cantonments, Railways and Chrome and Coal Mines, the population of which is almost wholly alien, while a modified schedule was used for the enumeration of the Tribal areas, the population of which is indigenous with the exception of a very few aliens in Government service. In the Tribal areas the operations were begun in June 1920, and the completed schedule were received between September 1920 and March 1921. For the census of the Regular areas detailed instructions were issued in November 1920, the preliminary record was prepared in January and February 1921, and the results were finally checked on the census night *viz.*, the 18th March 1921.

The District officers were relieved, as far as possible, of all detail connected with the census work; the operations were mainly directed from the headquarters by the Census Superintendent, who was assisted in supervision of the District areas by Diwan Tola Ram, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and in the Tribal areas by Khan Sahib Mirza Sher Muhammad.

According to the provisional totals prepared by the Census office, which have not yet been checked, the results are as under :—

Districts.	Regular Areas.			Tribal Areas.			Total.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
I Total for the Province ...	94,620	77,048	17,572	7,06,058	3,84,506	3,21,552	8,00,678	4,61,554	3,39,124
II Districts	94,107	76,626	17,481	3,27,572	1,78,940	1,48,632	4,21,679	2,55,566	1,66,113
1 Quetta Pishin ..	57,086	44,331	12,755	81,127	43,390	37,737	1,38,213	87,721	50,492
2 Loralai	6,268	5,574	694	76,202	41,396	34,806	82,470	47,970	35,500
3 Zhob	9,354	9,138	216	47,313	26,000	21,313	56,667	35,138	21,529
4 Bolan Pass	3,062	2,593	469	556	317	239	3,618	2,910	708
5 Chagai	5,052	4,426	626	16,272	8,724	7,548	21,324	13,150	8,174
6 Sibi	13,285	10,564	2,721	1,06,102	59,113	46,989	1,19,387	69,977	49,710
III States	513	422	91	3,78,486	2,05,566	1,72,920	3,78,999	2,05,988	1,73,011
Kalat	503	412	91	3,27,799	1,78,592	1,49,207	3,28,302	1,79,004	1,49,298
Las Bela	10	10	...	50,687	26,974	23,713	50,697	26,984	23,713

Compared with the census of 1910-11 there is a decrease of 34,025 or about 4 per cent. in the total population, the Administered Districts show an increase of 7,267 persons, while the States show a defect of 41,292 persons or 9·8 per cent. The decrease in the tribal or indigenous population is mainly due to the epidemic of influenza of a virulent type which was prevalent in 1918-19 when the Province lost nearly 7·5 per cent. of its population, and also to emigration owing to drought, scarcity and other causes. Arrangements could not conveniently be made for slip copying at outlying places, and with the approval of the Census Commissioner for India this work is being done at the headquarters at Quetta It was begun on the 3rd of January and by the 31st March 1921 it was finished in the tribal areas of all the Districts except the Tahsils of Pishin, Duki, Fort Sandeman, Nushki and Dalbandin. The Kharan, Lahri and Kachi divisions of the Kalat State where also done.

The total cost of the census during the year 1920-21 was Rs. 55,252-11-3 according to the Departmental Accounts and Rs. 44,769-9-10 according to the Treasury Accounts. The Kalat and Las Bela States undertook to bear the entire cost of enumeration except that of printed Schedules, which were supplied by the Census Department.

Census of Live-stock—

In accordance with the orders passed by the Government of India in 1916, the census of the live-stock of the Province was for the first time taken in 1920-21 *pari passu* with the census of the population, and the numbers of the various kinds of animals were found to be as under :—

Animals, etc.		Total for the Province including animals, etc., owned by Government.	Excluding animals, etc., owned by Government.
Oxen	Bulls	39,197	39,180
	Bullocks	87,727	85,493
	Cows	89,267	89,141
	Young stock (calves) ...	40,769	40,705
Buffaloes	Male buffaloes	263	263
	Cows	3,897	3,788
	Young stock (buffaloe calves)...	1,295	1,276
Sheep	... ...	11,43,741	11,43,610
Goats	... ...	5,87,531	5,87,426

Animals, etc.		Total for the Province including animales, etc. owned by Government.	Excluding animals, etc., owned by Government.
Horses and Ponies	Horses	7,798	5,164
	Mares	13,699	10,729
	Young stock (Colts and Fillies.)	2,498	2,487
Mules		7,800	464
Donkeys		49,892	49,869
He-camels		52,041	47,009
She-camels		46,830	46,823
Ploughs		64,831	64,830
Carts		13,595	11,447

SGPI-31-474AAtoAtoGGBaluchistan-8-2-21-225.

ROUTES FROM
BALFOUR

PERSIA, AFGHANISTAN & BRITISH INDIA

PERSIA

AFGHANISTAN

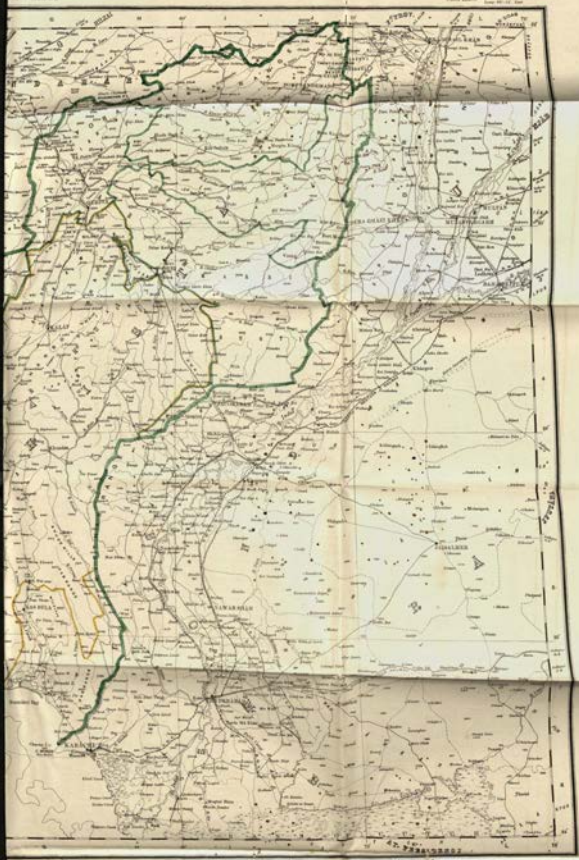
BALUCHISTAN

Reduced from the original at the Intelligence Division War Office

Scale of Miles

Scale of Miles

ASIA SERIES
AN SHEET


KATAKHEL
KHARMANG
BAJAUR
KHAR
MAMUND
DIR
SWAT
BUNER
CHITRAL
GILGIT
KOHISTAN
HAZARA
PESHAWAR
KOHAT
BANNU
DERA ISMAIL KHAN
DERA GHAZI KHAN
MUZAFFARGARH
MULTAN
JHANG
MONTGOMERY
LYALLPUR
SHAHPUR
GUJRANWALA
GUJRAT
SIALKOT
JHELUM
RAWALPINDI
ATTOCK
MIANWALI
BHAKKAR
LEIAH
MONTGOMERY
SARGODHA
JHANG
GOGAIRA
KASUR
LAHORE
SHEIKHUPURA
NANKANA SAHIB
GUJRANWALA
GUJRAT
SIALKOT
GURDASPUR
AMRITSAR
FEROZEPORE
LUDHIANA
KAPURTHALA
JULLUNDUR
HOSHIARPUR
SIMLA
KARNAL
AMBALA
THANESAR
PATIALA
SANGRUR
BHATINDA
SIRSA
HISSAR
ROHTAK
GURGAON
DELHI
MEERUT
MUZAFFARNAGAR
SAHARANPUR
BIJNOR
MORADABAD
RAMPUR
BAREILLY
PILIBHIT
SHAHJAHANPUR
KHERI
SITAPUR
HARDOI
UNNAO
FARRUKHABAD
ETAWAH
MAINPURI
ETAH
ALIGARH
BULANDSHAHR
GHAZIABAD
MEERUT

00132874

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020